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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

The Commercial.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who receive their paper at their residence and places of business west of Wood street, between Fourth and Market streets to Duquesne Way, are notified that the Mail Carrier has been instructed by Mr. Wilson, who alone is entitled to make collections thereof.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

As taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, are the best to be had in this city. Mr. W. guarantees satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Enchanters, Epicureans, Economists,

Housekeepers have settled in it: Epicureans praise it, Economists have adopted the Sawyer's Crystal Soap.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.

A few first class Sewing Machines at nearly half price, some of them being in use but a short time. For sale by Wm. Sumner & Co., No. 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits

Are the most effectual worm medicines ever discovered. The youngest child can take them with safety. Sold in Pittsburgh at the lowest rates at Fleming's drug store, 84 and 86 Market street.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

A Card.

Wm. Ladley & Co., Fashionable Tailors, 22 St. Clair street, would call the attention of our patrons, and the citizens of Pittsburgh in particular to their well selected and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, fresh from the importers, comprising all the articles suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe. To those in search of a genteel garment, we would suggest an early call. Wm. Ladley & Co.

See Advertisement

Of the great sale of Barker & Co.

Corns and Bunions

Cured of the most inveterate kind, without pain. Dr. Randall, during this week, 20 Fifth street. Thousands of testimonials can be seen, given years after the operation.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Summer Session begins March 20th.

House in Allegheny Wanted

For a small family—as soon as possible. Address C. S., at this office.

W. J. Heck,

Dealer in all kinds of Farm Products, Refined Oils and Merchandise generally, No. 97 First street.

The Daily Commercial

Democratic Convention.

The vote on the nomination for Governor, in the Democratic Convention, stood as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Ballot.
Clymer	55	58	66	72
Packer	30	34	40	36
Hayes	10	8		
Hopkinson	1			
Curtin	2			
Maxwell	18	18	18	18
Foster	1	1	1	1
Cox	8	5	2	
Galbraith	8	11		

Crop Prospects in Some Mississippi.

The prospect of a fine crop this season in the northern part of Mississippi is very promising. The planters are putting forth an unusual amount of energy to produce a good crop of the staple articles, and in many instances have succeeded far beyond their anticipation. Many of the negroes have found out that it is absolutely necessary for them to labor to maintain life, notwithstanding they have their freedom. For a long time they have been under the impression that homechs, disease and death tanght them lessons which they do not wish repeated. They are going to work in earnest, contesting at fair wages with their former masters rather than seek new employers. We see no reason why the agricultural interest of the South should not prosper under these favorable auspices. If the negro will work for wages we have no hesitancy in saying that cotton can be produced as less expense than heretofore under the old system of slavery.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A London letter says: The cattle plague increases, and nothing can be more contradictory than the views expressed in Parliament as to a proper way of dealing with the question. One point, however, great unanimity has been manifested, namely, the necessity of putting a stop to it when it appears in any locality, whether by railway or other means. This is one way in which out of the existing evil great good may come, if the disease can be put a permanent stop to the practice of driving the animals to the public markets instead of killing them and sending the meat, the sort of panic that prevails the cry of the horrors in Parliament in the House of Commons the slaughter of every beast attacked, and this is certain to be enacted, so that all the efforts of once are likely to be stopped.

Franklin was again visited by fire on Wednesday night and four stores were burned wn. The following is the property lost as far we could ascertain: Fitch & Sample's grocestore, fully insured; D. C. Wolf's four and store, containing about 3,000 bushels grain; ge frame second story dwelling, with barn and gry torn down to secure the depot. Part of the propwas covered by insurance in the Home Insurance Company.

The bankrupt Morris Insurance Company at agents into the oil regions but a short time fore its failure, who called upon parties who sured in it to increase their rates, on pain of celling their policies if they refused. They may now congratulate themselves, and those o paid the increased rates, would not now be the persons to purchase the Company back their policies.

There are agents now in Washington who ve in their possession claims of persons relng in the late rebellion for the destruction property for acts done by the Union troops amounting to several millions of dollars, but the prosper legislative action on that subject is far note.

ol. W. B. Stokes, a member of Congress from nnessee, in a speech delivered at Nashville, the 22d of February, said he had information m places that can be relied upon, and it s his opinion that Jefferson Davis attacked at d was cognizant of the murder of Abraham ncoln.

he editor of the Newbern, North Carolina, ner has just returned from a trip through the ts of South Carolina, Georgia and a portion Alabama. He witnessed abundant evidences the general disposition to cultivate fully as uch land as could be put in crops. The only r is in regard to the instability of the contracts in the freedmen. A large portion of the interior ns there were numbers of planters in eager rch of unemployed freedmen. The scarcity money was pressing the land owners into small bills on the part of cities and corporations.

he Cecil (Md.) *Whig* says there are indicaus that the peach crop has been seriously ured. The blossom bud, when opened, has a all black speck in the centre, which is an favorable omen. Should the bud appear to e, it will be a hearty one in some parts of this nty.

hose who declare that the President has gone r to the copperheads, should bear in mind t Mr. Cowdin has been appointed with the ll consent of Minister Lo Blondette an Ultra ildical Republican.

he Springfield, Ill., *Journal* is pained to no- e that reports are coming up from various ts of the State to the effect that the wheat p has sustained no inconsiderable damage in the freezing and thawing of the past week.

In some districts the young wheat is reted as almost entirely frozen out, and the coming crop will be exceedingly light. The nois peach crop is likely to be a failure.

peaking of the consolidation of the two great graph lines, a New York letter says: "The ails of the consolidation are not fully arged, but the great economies to be realized upon, and there can be little doubt that ill be accomplished. I understand it is the tion of the consolidation to close all intermiate, all but a single office in the smaller towns onghout the country, and to concentrate the ine to the offices in the larger cities under a gle management. The lovers of cheap rates e hoping for a continuance of the opposition, it seems they are not to be gratified.

dvices from New Orleans to the 27th ult., resent that there was little or no sugar mar- . Louisiana or cereals was scarce, and it was ught it would continue so until after the reted of 20 hhds. at 15 to 15¾c for fully fair. Sales 0 hhds. Louisiana molasses at 35c per gallon. ood supply of Cuba sugar and molasses was he market, which will be all wanted.

Fashington Topics and Gossip.

THE TREASURY AGENTS.

is seriously under contemplation to abaish almost entirely the Treasury agents who e behaved so disreputably in connection h their cotton dealings at the South. The on of this is because of the tremendous exof fraud that has been discovered. Even the utter hopelessness of ever being able to even a shred from the general wreck. But, ing this, should not the criminals be punished?

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S STATEMENT.

e March exhibit of the Treasury Departit is received with high favor here, and Mr. ulloch is every where complimented for the rity he has displayed in managing the vexta question before him. He is full of hopes Congress will pass the bill now in its posion, and promises, so it is said, if it will do so bring good down to 25 before the first of y.

ge Lynchburg *News* of the 27th ultimo, says: e regret to hear from a gentleman who passover the Virginia and Tennessee railroad n Wytheville yesterday, that the wheat is ing very badly. The unprecedented cold in some weeks back have frozen it out, and prospect for a full yield is by no means flatng."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Preliminary Canvass.

HOW THE VOTE STANDS.

THE MOORHEAD MEN HOPEFUL.

The Committee on Resolutions.

The President and Congress to be Indorsed.

The Excitement Increasing.

Gov. Curtin Serenaded by the Pittsburgh Delegation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6.

The State Conventions have served to keep this town alive for the past few days. The nomination of Heister Clymer is admitted to be the best that could be made by the Democracy, and his political enemies fear him for his good character.

The partisans of Gen. Geary for the Union nomination have been assembling for some days. He has his headquarters at the Jones House, and they are filled with prominent men and military heroes. A close meeting of his delegates was held this afternoon, and they numbered, according to score, seventy-one votes. He is at this moment the uppermost candidate, although the friends of the opposition think his strength unfounded.

At the Jones House there has been an immense crowd all day, all looking for favors from Major General Geary. The General kept open doors until three o'clock, when the Editorial Convention went into session. This mutual admiration association went into session with J. A. Hiestand, Esq., as chairman.

Pending a discussion, Col. John W. Forney was introduced, when he spoke in substance as follows: The Convention of Loyal Editors of Pennsylvania, he hoped, had assembled to denounce the perfidy of Andrew Johnson. He was in favor of deciding that the legislative was the potential part of the Government. These remarks, though combatted, were indorsed.

Gen. Geary took a drive this afternoon, and at present accounts the vote is estimated as follows: Geary, forty-nine; Ketchum, forty; Moorhead, thirty-eight. The balance of the votes are scattering, and the friends of General Moorhead are sanguine that on the second ballot he will poll the heavy vote.

The committee on resolutions, of which L. W. Hall, of Blair county, will probably be chairman, will re-affirm abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party, indorse the administration of President Johnson, endorse the legislation of Congress. In fact the indorsement will be the Union, Constitution and the laws.

The excitement is increasing. It has been agreed that John Cessna shall be chairman of the Convention.

Second Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6.

To-night the Pittsburgh delegation, accompanied by the Great Western Band, serenaded Gov. Curtin and Adjutant General Russell. Gov. Curtin made an appropriate speech, in which he eloquently referred to his retirement from office, and thanked the delegation for the compliment from the "Hive of Industry," Pittsburgh.

General Moorhead's prospects are good, and getting better hourly.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Indiana Conspirators.

Jurisdiction of Military Commissions

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1866.

The Supreme Court

Was occupied during all of its session to-day by the Indiana conspiracy cases. The counsel for Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, first argued the case for the petitioners. Mr. Jeremiah Black made the opening, and some of the points of law presented by him, are that the proceedings of the military commission are null and void from the beginning, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the freedom of American citizens, derogatory to the common law of the land, and repugnant to natural justice. The Constitution gives every person accused of crime the right to be tried before an ordained court and impartial jury; and no power exists in any department of the Government to take away this right or to suspend the Constitution and substitute martial law. Persons indicted for treason or crime against the law, were charged with conspiracy under the act of 1861; by the very terms of that law they could not be punished without conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States. By the 5th article of the Amendments persons in the precise situation of the relators shall be handed over to the civil court for trial, or discharged if no indictment be found against them by a grand jury. The military necessity which justifies or excuses the exercise of martial law over persons not in the military service must be actually existing, and where the courts are driven out and a legal trial physically impossible. It cannot be continued an hour after this state of things ceases, nor can it be tolerated at one place because the courts are broken up by war or insurrection in another place. Our views on this point are more fully expressed by Sir James Mackintosh, in his great speech on the case of the Rev. John Smith, delivered in the House of Commons, June 1st, 1821: Mackintosh's works, 227—731. Such in brief are some of the points urged upon the consideration of the Supreme Court by counsle for the relators.

On the side of the United States Messrs. Speed, Butler and Stansbury are basing the case of the United States on the following points: First, there is no legislation in the act to prove the plaintiffs that they were innocent of the crimes charged against them. Second, that the Commission held jurisdiction according to martial law, for the officer calling said Commission and by the call empowering, it acted according to the martial law, supreme legislation, supreme Judge and supreme executive of necessity, making his will a law. Third, the insurrection is not over. The Supreme Court is then to decide whether the rebellion is at an end or not, and finally, the last argument that even if the Military Commission had no jurisdiction, yet the petitioner could be held as a prisoner of war, as the rebellion is not at an end, and when ended he could still be turned over to the civil authorities to be tried.

General Garfield, of Ohio, followed in behalf of the petitioners, and the Court then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Adjourned Till Thursday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday, without transacting any business.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: An act to incorporate the city of Corry, in the county of Erie; to prevent the sale of liquor in Ohio township, Beaver county; to build a bridge at Oil City.

Adjourned until Thursday.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Fenian Excitement—Military Camps Demolished—Religious Revival.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—The Fenian excitement is growing daily. The circles here lean to the side of Roberts. As a consequence, O'Mahoney's manifesto, though it created some alarm, did not stir the Irish blood up to a fighting pitch, but Roberts's bulletin has thoroughly aroused them. Meetings are being held and money paid in.

The demolition of the old military camps around and in the city is now complete. Camp Burnside is now a playing ground.

During the progress of the revivals in the churches, over six hundred conversions have taken place.

From Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 6.—The Governor will commission the Hon. J. P. Reynolds as representative of the State of Illinois at the Universal Exposition, which is to be held in Paris in 1867. He has been authorized by the Governor to collect specimens illustrating the resources and history of the State, to be exhibited at the exposition.

WASHINGTON.

The New Reciprocity Bill.

Condition of the Southern States.

Reorganization of the Regular Army.

The Freedmen on the Sea Islands.

Riot Among Chinese Laborers on the Chincha Islands.

Editorial Mutual Admiration Society.

Speech of John W. Forney.

Geary Stock Takes a Downward Turn.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Reciprocity Bill.

The House spent all day on the new reciprocity bill. The tone of the debate seemed to be against it. The New England men declared that it did not sufficiently protect the lumber and fishing interests of New England, while the Pennsylvania and Maryland representatives declared that it would strike down the great coal interests of those States by allowing Nova Scotia coal to be imported at cheap rates. No conclusion was reached on the bill. During the debate it came out that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a new tariff bill, but will first ask the House to consider a new internal revenue bill. As the reciprocity treaty expires on the 17th, there is but little time in which to consider the bill, and the committee gave notice to-day that they should ask a vote on it to-morrow.

Condition of the Southern States.

Several hundred pages of written evidence on the condition of the Southern States were submitted to the House to-day by the Reconstruction Committee, and ordered to be printed. The general tenor of it is that the people of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are not loyal to the Government; that although they accept the result of the war, they are not well disposed towards the Government. The great mass of the evidence runs in the same channel. In the case of Arkansas, the Committee find that there is a more hopeful condition of affairs than in any other of the rebellious States. General Thomas testifies that he is aware of the existence of secret political societies in Alabama and Mississippi, in antagonism to the Government. He does not believe that the Freedmen's Bureau should yet be removed from those States.

Increasing the Regular Army.

The House Military Committee to-day completed the bill for increasing the regular army. It does not accept many of the recommendations of the late conference of Generals here. It provides that the army shall be made up mostly of volunteers. The Veteran Reserve Corps is retained for the present, and several negro regiments, to be officered by white officers, are also provided for. The board for examination of officers are to be made up of a majority of volunteer officers. The bill as thus agreed on will be reported to the House in a day or so.

The Loan Bill.

Secretary McCulloch was assured to-day by members of the House that the Loan Bill would be taken up as soon as the reciprocity bill was disposed of, and brought to a vote. There is said to be an improved prospect for the Secretary's bill to pass.

Income Tax.

The Committee on Ways and Means had under consideration again to-day the income tax and the cotton tax question. The Sub-Committee recommend a slight reduction of the income tax, but the full Committee are unable to come to that conclusion.

The Sea Island Freedmen.

Advices have been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Georgia, in which the condition of the freed people occupying the Sea Islands is reported. On St. Simon's Island there were six hundred freedmen, two hundred of whom were former slaves of the owners of the Island, all in a destitute condition Since May, 1865, the Island has been under the control of a Mr. Campbell, a northern man, from New York, who has under him some ten or fifteen colored agents of the most crafty character, who cut the wood of the Island and sell it, employ the freedmen and pay them in liquor and such other articles as they like. Campbell, the agent, has distributed all the land on the Island, a large portion of which has fallen into the possession of himself, his sons and immediate friends. The Assistant Commissioner has applied for such remedy these evils, and has at length done so to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Commissioner states that on St. Simon's, and on many other islands, the land has been surveyed but no titles given by Gen. Saxton, as required by Gen. Sherman's order.

Coolie Revolt.

Commander Murray, of the United States steamer Warsee, under date of Chinch Islands, January 28th, writes to the Navy Department that on the night of the 25th ult., a few hours after his arrival from Callao, he was appealed to by the American and foreign residents upon the island for protection. A revolt had just occurred among the Chinese laborers, three hundred in number, who were proceeding in a violent and riotous manner, and were completely in possession of the island. Commodore Murray landed a company of marines, and protected the foreign residents. The revolt after words was subsequently quelled by the Peruvian troops.

The Hocking Valley National Bank,

Of Lancaster, Ohio, has obtained authority from Secretary McCulloch to reduce its amount of capital from $100,000 to $60,000. The circulation is to be reduced to correspond with the diminished capital. This is the first application of this kind that has been made.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Col. Bowers, of Gen. Grant's Staff, Instantly Killed.

GARRISONS, N. Y., March 6.—Colonel Bowers, Adjutant-General on General Grant's staff, was killed instantly by falling from the cars while attempting to get on just as the train was starting from this station. General Grant ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major Hill.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.

The following is from the Philadelphia *News*, a journal specially hostile to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. With this explanation the reader can determine the degree of credit he will attach to the extract:

The judicial determination of the invalidity of the consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will be likely to exercise an injurious influence upon the thirty millions of bonds now lying issued. The Union by the consolidated company for the completion of branches and extensions, as well as the purchase of rolling stock. Private letters from London by the last steamer reiterate the assertion that Erie is on the eve of a panic, the blow apparently being leveled particularly at the Atlantic and Great, and doubt is expressed if, at the present time, the whole fraternity of contractors could raise a thousand pounds in London, so great is the discredit of the entire body among moneylenders. The holders of the original bonds and shares of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio companies, who have surrendered them and accepted in their stead the bonds and shares of what was supposed to be the consolidated company, are also placed in an unfortunate position, having no guarantee for the safety of investments. Such a condition of things is by no means calculated to inspire confidence, and with the knowledge we have of the exorbitant rates the company have been paying for the use of money, it will excite no surprise if the next three months should witness the bursting of the bubble. It is probable, in view of what is known to be the concurrent opinion of a majority of the Supreme Court, that a "connection" between different railroads must be such a mechanical connection as to enable the locomotives and cars to pass from one road to the other for business purposes (vide decision Chief Justice Woodward, Lehigh Valley Railroad vs. Lehigh Navigation Company,) that the injunction granted will be made final without appeal. In this connection it may therefore regard the operations of the contracting parties as being stopped, for the want of legal authority, and secondly for the want of money.

The Texas Convention.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, in Texas, speaking of the Convention of that State now in session, says:

The Texas Convention is very similar to that of Alabama—for two reasons: First, it is not unwieldly, and secondly, it is partly composed of about one-third Union men, who have become uncompromisingly loyal all the time, like most of the North Alabamians. The real secession element is less than I have seen in any convention, as exhibited this far.

As far as I have been able to observe, there is a real good feeling felt among the members, all of whom seem determined to do precisely what is required of them. I have conversed with a number of the leading members, and from what I can learn I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Convention will frame a new constitution, declare that slavery and involuntary servitude has forever ceased to exist, and provide for the protection of all persons of color in their rights, permitting them to sue and be sued, hold property and testify in cases. Of course the Convention will annul the ordinance of secession and repudiate the war debt, and all without outside pressure.

MR RAYMOND'S BILL.—Mr. Raymond's bill which he intends to move as a substitute for the civil rights bill, is as follows:

"SECTION 1. That all the acts of Congress, relating to naturalization, be and the same are hereby amended by striking out, wherever they occur, the words 'white,' 'free white person,' and the words 'Free white,' and the words 'A free white person,' so that in the matter of naturalization there shall be no distinction as to race or color.

"SEC. 2. That all persons born or hereafter to be born within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

"SEC. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to naturalize or authorize the naturalization of any member of the Indian tribes."

Interesting Correspondence.

We publish the correspondence with the Department of Internal Revenue, adhering to the exaction of five per cent.ion coupons, dividends, &c., paid through corporations, although the owners thereof may not have an income above six hundred dollars.

To enable our readers to understand this question, we cite the 116th section of the Revenue act:

SEC. 116. "*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property rents, , interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, *a duty of five per cent. on the excess over six hundred dollars, &c.*"

The 122d section of the act, requires any railroad, canal, navigation or slack water company to deduct and withhold from interest, or dividends, or profits due by them, five per cent. on the amount of such interest, or coupons, or profits.

The Circuit Court of the United States, at Baltimore, through Chief Justice Chase, having decided that the latter section is subject to one exception, and that notwithstanding its general expressions, it is not to be held as universal, but that the company cannot deduct or withhold from the interest coupons or *dividends* of a foreigner five per centum of their amount, it might be well doubted whether a small owner of income (viz: under $600) was subject to such deduction,and the question has been very fairly raised by Mr. Craft and supported by argument in such manner that although we cannot decide where such learned doctors differ, we are not convinced that he is in error. The Government organ on this occasion is driven to sustain his position by asserting that dividends are not income, which seems incomprehensible to common minds. Also, that there is another case of equal hardship in the case of a Government clerk whose salary does not exceed $600. This may be submitted to by the poor clerk, because either he has no remedy, the sum in controversy being too small for the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, or the remedy will cost more than the wrong. To this it may be also answered that two wrongs do not make one right. We must, however, suspend our final opinion till we know what may be that of the Court.

PITTSBURGH, February 20, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington City:

SIR—I beg leave to inquire whether you claim, on behalf of the United States, five per cent., as income tax on interest, coupons or dividends, on any corporation named in the 120th or 122d sections of the Revenue Act, from persons whose incomes from such interest, coupons and dividends and all other sources does not amount to six hundred dollars per annum. It is clear that the 116th section of said act does not require the payment of such tax on incomes under six hundred dollars. It is therefore maintained that the Government cannot exact *indirectly*, through agents or other corporations, the five per cent. which they are not authorized to levy or collect, *directly* from the individuals themselves. It is further contended that the 120th section of the act, which makes the Court for the Fourth District, (Chief Justice Chase, Judge Sherman, Jay Cooke, Northern Central Railway Company, sustains such exemption. If foreigners are exempt from such We just now, on the ground that, as above not included in the 116th section, it follows irresistably that domestic holders of incomes under six hundred dollars are not exempt, as included by implication or omission, but by express and positive exemption, as above quoted. It is ruled by the Court in the decision mentioned, "That the interests and dividends on which the duty is collected under the 122d section, must be regarded as the same, on which liability is imposed by the 116th section." "The 122d section does not touch the amount or classes of income as tax payers." I am not aware that your office has promulgated any construction of the question they raised, and seek your opinion with reference to it, as a guide and protection to officers under you. Without the help of letter of one phrase, and disregard the spirit of the whole act, I have notified corporations in cases where such small incomes are concerned, who do I represent as Trustee, &c., that the retention of such tax would be unjustifiable and unauthorized. Very respectfully, &c.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1866.

SIR—I regret to inform the Auditrary, that the dividend tax and the income tax are separate and distinct. While there is an exemption of six hundred dollars, there is no exemption whatever provided for in the law from dividend tax presented in sections 120 and 122 of the act. The various companies or corporations mentioned in said sections are required to pay the tax to withhold the same from all dividends. The 116th section requires, *the amount of income received from institutions, whose profits are secured by law, exceeding five per centum of the dividend made by such institutions, shall be assessed and paid as aforesaid*, &c. Describes, that the amount so withheld shall be deducted from the tax which would otherwise be assessed upon such person. Mr. Campbell, the agent, has distributed all the land on the Island, a large portion of which has fallen into the possession of himself, his sons and immediate friends. The Assistant Commissioner has applied for such remedy these evils, and has at length done so to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Commissioner states that on St. Simon's, and on many other islands, the land has been surveyed but no titles given by Gen. Saxton, as required by Gen. Sherman's order.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Evidence of General Thomas.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The following is General Thomas's evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, on the condition of the States in his command, excepting Tennessee, submitted to the House to-day:

Major General George W. Thomas examined by Mr. Boutwell:—"Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are included in my command. The people of Alabama are extremely anxious to be under the control of the United States, and to have that State in its regular position in the Union; but they are not yet personally friendly to Union men. They are desirous to live under the government of the United States, and have attempted to pass laws as judicious as they could at the time, to regulate the affairs of the freedmen. One of their bills was not considered constitutional by the Governor, and was vetoed by him. He thinks that now the legislature will pass a just and fair bill to regulate the affairs of the freedmen of the State. The people there have had a fair trial in their attempts to gain their independence, and have failed completely. They now profess to have given up the contest, and express themselves desirous of resuming their relation with the Government. It is difficult to say what portion of the people of Alabama are reliable Union men. Before the secession of the State, the majority of the people of Alabama were for the Union; and when the subject was first submitted to the people, a majority voted against secession, and I am informed that the State was eventually taken out of the Union by the trickery of determined secessionists. The people acquiesced in the result, and many of them seemed to give up their Union sentiments, and some of these original Union men have remained rebels, and are now strongly in sympathy with the enemies of the Government. Others have expressed their gladness that the rebellion has been crushed, and profess to desire to have the State back in the Union, but their interests and sympathies have such a hold on them at this time that it is very difficult to obtain a clear expression of the sentiments of any man there. I am inclined to think a very small proportion of them would be willing to sacrifice their property and interests in the South for the sake of the Union. They did not do it before, and it is fair to presume that they would still adhere to the advancement of their own private interests, in preference to the interests of the National Government. In some portions of the State there is a very bitter feeling between those who have been Unionists during the war, and those who have been identified with the rebellion. In other portions the people are more quiet, and seem disposed to one another, and to adhere to the Government. In some portions of Western Alabama public sentiment is decidedly in favor of the Government. In other portions of the State, I think the sentiment of the people may be expressed in this way: If they thought they could establish a Southern confederacy they would prefer it, but seeing no hope of that, they desire to live under the Constitution of the United States. There is in Alabama strong, decided disloyal sentiment, though as I think the Union sentiment predominates in many portions of the State. In the elections that have taken place in that State, I don't know that it has been a universal thing for candidates to put themselves forward as candidates having participated more or less actively in the rebellion. There were two distinct parties in Northern Alabama, and the Union candidates were defeated; but I think the Union candidates there for the State Legislature were all or a majority of them loyal men. I think in Middle and Southern Alabama the successful candidates were either officers of the rebel army, or active and working rebels. The reports of frauds in certain districts in elections are now on file in the Adjutant General's office. The charge was that improper persons were permitted to vote, and it was substantiated, as I understand. In that State up to this time, the Union men and freedmen have not been able to get justice in the courts of the States lately in rebellion."

Question—"Do you know of any persons of influence being implicated in this movement?"

Answer—"As yet I have not ascertained that any persons of influence are implicated in it, and I will further state, in justice to the people of the South, that I know of some men who were prominent in the rebel army who I believe are honestly trying to become good citizens of the United States. They have been paroled by the military authority, have applied for the President for pardon, and are awaiting his decision. They have set themselves to work quietly to earn an honest livelihood in some practical and peaceful manner, thereby setting a good example to other people of the South."

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A large mass of testimony was reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction. Gen. B. H. Grierson testified in reference to Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Persons with whom he had conversed did not appear to think they had done anything wrong; they did not regret secession, to be that they had not the means to carry out their designs.

Question—"Is the feeling of hostility to the Government one which controls a great majority of the people in the regions of which you have spoken?"

Answer—"It is the feeling of the majority. At the time of the appointment of civil officers a great many of those who had served in the army during the rebellion were repentant. There was hardly a loyal man appointed to civil office under the State Government."

Question—"So far as you know, how do Alabama and Mississippi compare with Georgia and Tennessee?"

Answer—"I think there is not much difference; if any, it is in favor of Tennessee. I think Tennessee is rather a more loyal State. I hoped that after the rebellion there would be been loyal—at least that they would have accepted the situation sincerely, but I am sorry to say they did not. I believe there is now an organization existing throughout the South for the revival of the rebellion, if circumstances or things which have occurred since the surrender to make me believe it."

Question—"If there is such an organization as regard to a foreign war?"

Answer—"There seems to be manifested a desire to have the country involved in a war with France, in relation to Mexico. I think in such an event they would seize the opportunity to turn against the Government. This is the sentiment prevailing now in the South, from all I can learn. The spirit of resistance still exists, and is as strong as ever, and in the event of this country becoming involved in a war, the enemies of the Government throughout the South meditate and would not fail to seize the opportunity to attempt to overthrow it. This is corroborative of General Thomas's testimony already published.

General Charles H. Howard testified that in his official capacity, he visited all the cities and principal towns, and every county in South Carolina. On being asked by the Committee what was the feeling towards the Government, whether it was friendly or unfriendly, he replied he thought the feeling of a majority of the people of South Carolina was friendly, and hardly he called friendly. He did, however, meet with old gentlemen who seemed to show a proper spirit, and who indicated a disposition to be faithful to their duties as citizens hereafter, but, as a class, with a few exceptions, who exhibited ill feeling, and a disposition to go around any way they could the requirements of the Government. Talk in reference to the negro. The feeling exhibited towards the Union men—those who have been loyal from the beginning was—not to associate with them; the military forces were withdrawn from South Carolina, and he believed that for the protection of the freedmen throughout the State, No North-ern resident could remain there, unless he courted favor with the rebellious. The feeling was more intense among the female portion of the community, with the exception, against Northern men. The condition of affairs in Georgia was much the same as that of South Carolina, but not quite so bitter. Georgia received a large and late immigrant's from the North. There are some Union men in Georgia and Florida who are loyal always, but the prevailing sentiment, which is bound to control, is similar to that in South Carolina.

Charles H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Pierpont, said his decided impression was that the feeling of hostility in the mass of the people, and by that term he did not mean only the laboring class, but all those persons who are not office holders, were very favorably disposed toward the Government which put down the rebellion. Several very decided efforts had been made by politicians to change that feeling since that time, but he was confident they had not had a great deal of success. He believed a majority of the people of Virginia were loyal to the Government, and for the publishers of papers and politicians, who, to a certain extent, control public opinion. He believed many of the old politicians who engaged in promoting disaffection with the Government are reformed, and that there is any such organization in that State, but from the conversation of some most outspoken of the secessionists in the city of Richmond, he was inclined to think that a great many of them would be glad to see the country involved in a foreign war, with the hope that they could again get up a secession party in the State, and with a view to the majority of anything like a majority of the people of Virginia entertain any such wish or desire at this time. He believed the feeling was confined to the most ultra secessionists. He believed the effect of the publication of the debates there was to bring about a state of things which would produce that event, but he was in hopes the mass of the people of Virginia had had enough good sense ever to go out again if they can help it. He believed there was a strong hostility to the Union, but he was free to say he distrusted their professions very much.

Miner Knowlton Harlow, of Massachusetts, who has been engaged in searching for missing men of the Union armies, testified before the Committee that the feeling of the people of South Carolina was not respectful to the Government. They have less friendship for the men of Northern birth than for them. They say the people would not again reduce them to slavery, but she would not want to take the chance of bowing a knee to their white power. The freedmen have the best of feeling towards the Government and Northern people.

Lieutenant Colonel Bextel H. Clark, Judge for the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, testified that he had known all the principal counties. The Secessionists had no inclination to oppose the Government by open war any further. They had the feeling that the people love for the Government now they had at any time during the rebellion, and only submit to it as a necessity. The most sensible of them intend to make the best they can of it. From what he heard he felt very well satisfied that was their intention, when they got back, to unite with whatever parties at the North they can to repudiate the national debt. He could not say there was a settled conspiracy for the purpose, but it was a sort of common understanding, an expected thing. The freedmen and Union men do not stand much chance for justice in the State Courts. He thought the secessionists of North Carolina would adopt any course giving them any reasonable hopes of obtaining their independence, rather than submit to the laws of fighting. He believed a large portion of them would join the common enemy if they thought there was any chance of success. Their success; but he was clear in the idea that they would not fight for the North more, as they are now satisfied with the result.

Acting Provost Marshal General Brooke, of Alabama, testified that the people of Alabama generally under military rule. The result was, one heard much disloyalty.

If the people of Alabama were left to themselves to act as they pleased, would they prefer to remain in the Union, under the Government or see the Confederacy re-established?

Answer—I think the majority of them would prefer to see a strong Government.

W. A. P. Birmingham, of Maine, testified that he had charge of restricted commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary districts of Mississippi. He thought in March, before Lee's surrender, the general feeling was loyal to federal laws, of all classes, was one of entire submission to the Federal authorities. There was a disposition on the part of many public officers the Government might send them in a civil or military capacity. There was a feeling that they had no rights, as the negroes had been forfeited by the rebellion. Subsequently this feeling seemed to disappear. After the policy of the Government was announced, and inaugurated, the old "bitterness seemed to develop. They desired to have the arrangement and control of their labor in their own hands. The Mississippi would prefer the re-establishment of the Confederacy—at least three-fourths of the people would.

Major T. W. Smith, of Little Rock, Arkansas, testified that there was a strong feeling of the kind in the section where he lived. Some of the rebels he knew seemed to believe that seven-fifths of those in the rebel army are dead. Judging from present indications, he supposed their feeling was loyal. The feeling was one of the prominent men have obtained or sought to obtain. Northern men as a class are coming in to Arkansas is improving. There has been no disposition to take up for office men who have been compliances with the rebellion. He thought all the members elect to Congress were good, loyal men.

The United States Senator elect, Wm. D. Snow, residing at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, testified that all his sympathies were with the United States. He took no part in the war against the United States; did all he could in favor of the Union.

F. Hierstadt testified of affairs in Louisiana. He had heard many persons say they had no regrets for what they did, and are only sorry they did not succeed. Could not say such is the general feeling among those who are the leading persons against the payment of the National debt, as well as against the laws of the Government. The framework of society was in a very disturbed condition. In many parts of many States, life and property were very insecure. Evidence of others to the same point, and to the same effect, was given.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the House a message, accompanying a letter from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the 12th of January, calling for copies of

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

CONCERNING CABINET CHANGES.

A Cincinnati dispatch to a Chicago paper asserts on trustworthy private information, that Mr. STANTON will leave the War Department this week, and that he will be succeeded by General STEEDMAN, of Ohio. The General has lately arrived in Washington from Mexico, where he has been on duty; and it is said that he came at the invitation of the President. He was formerly a Democrat, and did excellent service in the field. Last fall, passing the canvass which resulted in the nomination by the Union party of General GRANT, he was mentioned among the candidates named for Governor of Ohio. He was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, went to Ohio at an early age, and has held a number of public stations, at the hands of the Democratic party. During BUCHANAN'S administration he was public Printer to Congress. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the 14th Ohio Volunteers, was conspicuous in the Southwest, became Brigadier General in 1862, and Major General in 1864. He supported General COX for Governor last fall, and was thought worthy to fill the post to which General COX was elected. He is a man of ability, both military and civil. Ohio is already represented in the Cabinet in the person of Governor DENNISON. This, however, is not an insuperable objection. Mr. STANTON'S residence, we believe, is sometimes spoken of by himself as being in Steubenville, Ohio.

On the contrary, another, and for all that appears, an equally well founded report, asserts that "all speculations concerning Cabinet changes may as well be abandoned at once, for months to come at least. A private caucus of prominent republicans was held some time since, at which it was resolved that the radical members of the Cabinet—meaning STANTON, SPEED and HARLAN—should not only be requested not to resign, but especially instructed to hold on to their present positions. It was then and there determined that, should the President go to the extent of removing any by the nomination of persons to fill their places, their successors should not be confirmed in any case, no matter who they might be. It is claimed that the present incumbents rightfully hold their places in the Cabinet until their successors have been confirmed. Heretofore, changes have generally been brought about by resignations. Now, if none resign, and no new appointments be confirmed, it is claimed no change can be effected."

It is not unlikely that there may be some truth in both batches of rumors.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND FENIANISM.

For some reason or other the belief is quite general, that if not at the bottom of it, the Roman Catholic Church is not really against the Fenian movement. Precisely out of what this has grown, unless it be that the great body of the Fenians are Catholic Irishmen, it is difficult to say. Several things have served to strengthen the belief that there is no real opposition on the part of the church, principal among which is the fact that while bishops and priests have proclaimed stoutly against Fenianism, the Fenians have paid no attention to them, which is resistance to ecclesiastical authority so marked as to favor the idea that those wielding it are "looking one way and rowing another," and that the Fenians, deaf to proclamations and bulls, are acting under a license to go ahead, conveyed by a wink more significant than spoken words.

This, we say, is one view of the matter, but if is difficult to believe that it is the correct one. On the hand no one can believe that so stupendous a game of duplicity is being played, and, too, by men respected for learning, personal dignity and undisputed honor. As the most marked example of the kind, take Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, who, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in New York, last Sunday morning, denounced not only the great meeting which had been called for that afternoon, but the whole Fenian movement, without reservation. He said he spoke "as a Catholic Bishop of a people who are known to have the Catholic faith deeply in their hearts—who are jealous of all that concerns the honor and credit of that holy faith in the eyes of God and men." It should be observed that the Bishop had previously issued a public warning from all the churches and in the papers against the meeting, to which he added the weight and influence of his presence and more elaborate reasons, all of which, as well as his appeals in behalf of the Sacred Day, were utterly disregarded, however, for it is said not less than one hundred thousand men, mostly Roman Catholic Irishmen, did meet on Sunday afternoon.

Distinct from the fact that the Bishop's words of solemn warning were disregarded and the authority of the church set at naught, his address on the occasion referred to is worthy of the attention of Irishmen, and will be read with satisfaction by all for the wise counsel it contains. He said that with the "merits of Fenianism" he did not intend to meddle. No one sympathized more deeply with, no one would do more for Ireland than he would. But Fenianism would curse Ireland and make the already deplorable condition of her sons and daughters even worse than before. We quote the Bishop's language:

"God forbid that any word of his should ever militate against what are Ireland's real, best and highest interests. If we are opposed to this movement *in toto* it is not because we do not sympathize in the true spirit with Ireland. We have seen nothing yet, and we expect nothing from this Fenian movement but what will be to the great detriment of Ireland and its people both in that country and also in this, the land of their adoption. We believe that only injury will come of this movement, and time will prove who is in the right and who is in the wrong. We believe as nothing but mischief has so far come of it, nothing but mischief will further come of it. And I say it not only in the interests of our brethren in their own land but also in our interests here. If our people persist, as unfortunately they have persisted thus far, in a movement which all sensible men and all true friends of Ireland consider one of folly, which must result in nothing but destruction and mischief, it will not only incite England to oppress Ireland still more, and to rivet still more securely the chains upon her people, but it will incite perhaps the anger and disgust of the American people themselves against us. And I say in all the sincerity of my heart that I look to this movement with a feeling of deep apprehension for the reason of the spirit that has been evinced by those whose counsel the people have followed in this movement, that it will raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen and then as Catholics, a spirit of persecution equal to that under which they have so long groaned in their own land. I appeal to all men, and beg of them for their own sakes and for the sake of their religion and their God, to withdraw themselves from a movement that has already gone so far."

The Bishop referred to the disregard of Roman Catholic Fenians of the counsel of bishops and priests because it was a matter with which they had no concern, it being purely political, not religious. On this point the Bishop said:

"They say that this movement has nothing to do with religion. Unfortunately it is too true it has not. But religion has something to do with it. This day is a day sacred to God and to the hearing of His words. It is Sunday. It is not a day for politics. It is not a day for public demonstrations; but it is a day for Catholic people to assemble in the house of God, pay their vows and thanks to Him, offer their prayers for the prosperity and peace of the land they love and to which they have been so faithful. These Fenian demonstrations are bad enough on any day, but these are days enough in the week, and I do not see why at least the Sunday meetings let God's day at least be spared from them. This act of a public meeting being held this afternoon is an open profanation of the Lord's day. It is and will be regarded as a public scandal. It will be a torch in the feelings of the whole Christian community, and if this admonition is neglected, all the Catholics will be held responsible for this outrage; and our Christian brethren who revere the Lord's day already look upon this movement as a profanation of this day: and all who do will ask in astonishment, what does all this mean? They will say, here are Irishmen and Catholics offering a public insult to the day of the Lord."

It is said that the Bishop spoke principally to women and old men, the young men having already gone to the meeting, not, however, without the knowledge of the Bishop's views.

In one of the churches an extraordinary scene occurred, demonstrating how strong the disposition to resist the church—a new thing in the land. While the officiating clergyman was reading from the altar Bishop MCCLOSKEY'S denunciation, a young man in the congregation stood up and protested in the most vehement manner against the reading and any interference with Fenianism on the part of the clergy; and when the priest called upon the congregation to put him out, they all refused to comply with his request.

Is the Roman Catholic Church at the bottom of Fenianism?

DECLINE IN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Last week there was a sharp decline in wholesale prices in New York, outstripping anything since the present downward movement commenced—to be followed, it is hoped, by a corresponding decline in the prices of retail goods. Says the New York *Sun*: "Standard domestic manufactures, in the dry goods market, receded in price about twenty per cent., and the average reduction in imported goods was probably not less than twenty-five per cent. Even at these reduced rates, sales were very meagre, and it is quite probable that the decline will continue during the present week. In other branches of trade there has also been a material reduction in prices, although the per centage of decline has not been so uniform as in the dry goods market. It is evident that prices are now rapidly gravitating toward real values. The abnormal condition of trade that was occasioned by the war is giving way to a 'peace basis' in matters of business, and more steady and uniform prices will be the result. The war operated upon trade like a storm upon the ocean, ruffling the business surface and causing prices to run in billows, up and down, without a controlling influence; but the storm of war having passed away, and its effects disappearing, the business surface must naturally tone down to a level that is based upon actual values. Consumers, therefore, have some ground for gratification in the present aspect of the wholesale market." A New York letter of Saturday last says that "fears are entertained in commercial circles that some of the younger and weaker houses will have to go under if the present state of the dry goods market continues for any length of time. It requires very little arithmetic to perceive what tremendous sales must be made to cover the prevailing high cost of rent, living and business facilities generally. When the internal revenue returns are published general amazement will be caused at the small per centage of profit made by some of the houses doing business on a vast scale."

CLYMER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democrats in their State Convention, in Harrisburg, on Monday, had no trouble in nominating the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER for Governor, over General GEORGE W. CASS, his principal opponent. In making this nomination, the Democratic party have illustrated their faith in President JOHNSON,—either that, or Mr. CLYMER has considerable dirt to eat. For instance, on one occasion, speaking of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, he said: "I know sir, that ANDREW JOHNSON has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, "to destroy and uproot every principle "upon which this great and good Government of ours is founded. I know that he "has bent with supplicant knee before the "throne of power. *I know that for self "or for some other consideration*, he has "succumbed to every measure presented "to him."

Having said this much and more of Mr. JOHNSON, there could be no one so fit as Mr. CLYMER to be the candidate of the party whose zeal for the President is now so conspicuous and disinterested. What there is wanting in this respect is supplied by Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. His abuse of Mr. JOHNSON was, if anything, ahead of CLYMER'S. Nevertheless, the latter gentleman was deemed to be sufficiently sound on this point, and taken all-in-all, a better democrat than General CASS. Perhaps it was found that the General had not said sufficiently vile things of ANDREW JOHNson, and that this defect in his record was deemed a fatal one.

We believe Mr. CLYMER personally, is unexceptionable,—on the contrary quite the reverse" as to his politics. The impression is a natural one, under the circumstances, that the party had no idea of succeeding, therefore CASS was dropped as being too good a man to be beaten, and CLYMER taken as just the one for that use.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In this country, a controlling influence on legislators is exerted by the sentiment of the people. However informally expressed, if it is known what it is, the lawmakers are very apt to shape their public and official action accordingly. Both from direct expression and from this legislative reflection, we learn what the public sentiment in relation to the enfranchisement of the negroes. Two or three States have voted on it formally, since the collapse of the rebellion, and the majority was large against it. In several other States, our own included, the legislatures have met, deliberated, passed laws, but have indicated no interest in the question of negro voting, nor any intention or wish to extend to colored men the privilege in their several States. Petitions in their behalf do not appear to have been presented, nor has there been any expression of popular disapproval in consequence of the omission. In Congress there has been one act passed by one House—that of giving the privilege in the District—and that act is quietly awaiting consideration in the Senate.

From all this, whether it is right or not, the inference is fair and unavoidable, that the public mind is not ready to give assent to the immediate enfranchisement of the colored race. It appears ripe for everything else, for guarantying all the rights of person and property, all privileges of education, the right to appear in courts as witness or party, but at the same time it deems it best, all things considered, to delay the political enfranchisement till a futnre day, or to grant it on qnalifications of intelligence or public service. The obvious judgment of the popular mind is, that this course is not detrimental to the interests of the colored people, and that it is best for those of the country. Whatever political ends might be subserved by the granting of this privilege to the freedmen of the South, may be reached in some other way. At least, the difficulties that might be encountered by any other measures, for adjusting representation and encouraging loyal sentiment in the South, are no greater than are found to embarrass this. We believe equal and general suffrage will be eventually the rule, and when the country is prepared for it, that will be the true republican style. And the sooner both white and colored people are prepared by loyalty, intelligence and virtue for such a condition, the sooner will the discredit of anti-republican discriminations be removed.

THEY DIDN'T DO IT!

The Democratic State Convention didn't indorse ANDREW JOHNSON. The allusion to the "bold enunciations" in the President's message won't do. There is no heart in that, particularly since Democrats in Congress vote the other way. We suspect that, concerning the reason for this remarkable slight, PETROLEUM V. NASBY is the true oracle. Says that individual:

"Andrew Johnson may possibly be on the high road to Democrisy, but ez yet, what astonence hev we? Am I datin my letters from 'Post Oirfis, Confedrit X Roads?' Hez there bin, as yit, any well authenticated case uv the removal uv a Abolitionist, and the apintment uv a constooshnel Democrat in his stead? Not that I hev heard of. Per contrary, the Ablishnists—them ez wuz apinted by Linkin—are still holdin on as calm ez a summer mornin, without any apparent fear uv any change affectin them."

It is not impossible that the Convention, and Mr. KERR (who introduced the resolutions), in particular, had been reading the "lait Pastor uv the Church uv the New Dispensashun," more especally the following:

"I am a Dimokrat uv thirty years standin, and uv course hev bin on both sides uv every politikle fence—the seats uv my politikle pants is full uv slivers. But before I take down these things *I want to know what I am goin to sit for it.* Ef Andrew Johnson goes back on his party and his pledges, he uv course asks us to go back on ourn. In sich transactions, where both parties by bein engaged in it at all, confess themselves rather a low grade uv skoundrels, I think it well enuff to hev the consideration paid down.

"Ef Andrew Johnson wants me he knows the terms. I am his to command, for a consideration, ez much so ez is the thousands uv Democrats who hev bin for the past week gittin up Demonstrations. But I want suthin to go on. When I hev his parmission under the broad seal uv the Post Orfis Department to write "P. M." after my illustrious name, I shall be prepared to wade in. I hev bin huntin up sevral reasons for supportin him—I hev em all ready—I only want this additional one, and then I fling my banner to the breeze. Faith is sed to be the sun uv all religions systems—POST OFFIS is the central figger in all Demokratic creeds—the theme uv conversation by day, and the staple uv dreams by night."

Had there been in the Convention a single individual who possessed even one of the celebrated "five reasons" at the bottom of the action of all such patriots—in other words, had a single "Post Oirfis" been found to have been transferred to Democratic hands, the Convention, it is not unlikely, would have warmed a little towards ANDREW JOHNSON. There being no pledge of that sort, or the sign of one, the Democracy, but a few days ago so loving, maintain a frigid coldness.

For the benefit of whom it may concern, and Mr. KERR in particular, we give the resolutions entire:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognising a crisis in the affairs of the republic, and ostensibly the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States wherein the people were lately in rebellion are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who shall take faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such laws and statutes, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the government, and that therefore we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

ABOUT CATTLE.

The chief object of farming business is, to supply men with food. The object of other employments is, to get the means of buying the products of agriculture. Mother earth, without due attention, yields but little, nor yields that little long. Spontaneous productions are never the main dependence of a civilized community. Cultivation must be applied. Knowledge, skill and industry must be brought into requisition. Not only are men to be fed, but beasts also. And if the latter were not converted into subsistence for the former, the earth could not afford enough for the full feeding of both. Animal food enters largely into the consumption of the human family. The cattle of the field and stall compose a principal proportion of it. Probably in no land is so extensive use made of animal food by all classes of people as in our own. Whether we eat too much meat or not is a question that we do not attach much importance to.

By comparison of proportion of cattle to population, as set forth in the reports, it is ascertained that there is for nearly thirty years past a uniform ratio maintained. Although the ratio may differ, for causes easily assigned, in different parts of the country, yet in the whole country it remains substantially the same in 1840, 1850 and 1860. It is thus ascertained that for every one hundred of population, eighty head of cattle are the supply necessary for food and for all other purposes connected with its production. It is further ascertained that, with the most extreme local diversities, the uniform rule is that eight of the eighty are working oxen, and that twenty-eight of the proportion are milch cows. The rest are in process of growth and ready for use as food.

Now, it is found that some portions of the country, Massachusetts for example, do not raise near enough for their own supply. In 1849 it was less than half; in 1850, less than a third, and in 1860 only a fourth part of what is necessary for consumption in the State. The Middle States do not raise a surplus of cattle, nearly sufficient for their own use. The supply of Massachusetts, then, must be procured from a great distance. And this distance has been increasing in all the past years, since the settlement of the Western States. Although there are immense numbers of cattle raised in all the States, yet those west of the Mississippi, and near it east, have the largest numbers, and the largest in proportion to the population. The expense of transportation adds much of course to the cost of food to the distant consumers.

From the herds is derived not only flesh meat, but cheese, butter and milk. It takes one cow to supply three and a half persons with these articles. In some parts of the country the proportion is much greater and in others far less, but in the whole country it holds good year after year, twenty-eight cows to a hundred people. Butter and cheese are readily transported from one place to another, milk must usually be produced in the immediate neighborhood of its use, although the conveniences of transportation have greatly extended the local markets for this article of diet.

The proportions which we have stated being deemed fixed and uniform, it is plain that the increase of population will demand a proportionate increase of cattle. And this gives additional interest to the improvement of the stock, so that with less time and less feeding they may yield more meat and more milk for the food of man. Over twenty-five millions was the number of cattle, in 1860, within the United State. At the next census, according to the rate of increase previously, it should be over thirty-one millions, of which the great West must contain by far the larger part.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Twenty-eight million bushels of salt are annually consumed in the United States, of which amount about one half is imported. The quantity of salt manufactured in this country is steadily on the increase, and perhaps in ten years will become sufficient to supply our wants without any importation. The Saginaw Salines in 1860, yielded only 20,000 bushels, but in 1865, the product was 3,260,000 bushels. The Onondaga works have increased the supply to the amount of over half a million a year for the last five years. The Pomeroy and Hocking Valley works, of Ohio, exhibit a heavy increase. The annual product of the famous Kanawha Salt Works of Virginia, (which have been operated for many years) during the last few years before the war, was about 3,000,000 bushels. The salt regions of the Kiskiminetas river, in Pennsylvania, yield annually about 1,000,000 bushels. A very productive salt well has lately been discovered in Saline [illegible] Parish, Louisiana. Discoveries and developments of salt in Missouri, Texas, Illinois, &c., fully justify the expectation that within a few years we shall be independent of foreign countries in this important article of daily consumption.

"THE GRIDIRON LAW."

The law which has passed both branches of the Legislature, giving to the Philadelphia and Erie Road all the routes within its reach, and which is now before the Governor for his approval, is causing much excitement, particularly in the part of the State to which it applies. At a meeting held in Warren it was denounced for the following reasons:

1st. It confers upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is already a monopoly of huge proportions, the control of the entire railroad franchise as respects more than one-half of the entire territory of the State, to the exclusion of all others; for they could use it in such a way as to possess themselves of any ground that others might indicate a wish to occupy, even pending the application of such others to the Legislature for a charter. No limit or time within which locations shall be made. No pay to owners of land. The proposition is monstrous. It covers the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Forest, Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Centre, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Bradford. Will they allow it to pass?

2d. It allows them to procure "valid titles" without compensation to owners, to routes all over the most interesting portion of the State, and form connection and continuous lines with roads in and out of the State, of national importance, and filing a map in the Secretary's office indicating "the length and width of the road"—thus barring any grant which the Legislature might make to other parties to occupy ground, and to assurance that they will build the road themselves.

A correspondent suggests that the Governor should be respectfully petitioned to place his veto upon the bill and thus defeat a measure which is not only a dangerous precedent but at war with the best interests of the Commonwealth.

THE Chicago *Republican* is of the opinion that should the report that Lieutenant MAURY is to be put in charge of the enterprise of laying a new telegraph cable across the ocean, prove to be true, the fact should be regarded as settling the fate of the Atlantic cable forever. Such a selection would be perfectly consistent, both with the previous management and the present temper of the British mind.

SECESSION.—Those who secede, if any there are, from the Union party, will find it about as poor a business as they did who seceded from the Union. The movement would eventuate in the same direction and might be justly suspected as arising from the same motives. The great body of the people stand firmly by the Union party, as they did by the Union cause. And they do it for the same reason—because the permanent honor and welfare of the country and of all its people depend on its maintenance in unity and vigor. We do not, as yet, see any secession from the party, but such folly and shame are spoken of as possible, or perhaps, immigent. Any that try that move, high or low, will "go to the bad" at a rapid pace, if we are a judge of probabilities.

THERE is nothing like the new zeal of a fresh convert. One is reminded of this by the speech of Senator YATES, of Illinois. He says:

"As for me, I start not back appalled when universal suffrage confronts me. When the bloody ghost of slavery rises, I say, 'Shake not your gory locks at me; I did it.' I accept the situation. I fight not against the logic of events or the decrees of Providence. I expected it, sir, and I meet it fair way. I am for universal suffrage. I bid it 'hail and all hail!'"

Considering that Illinois, in which State the Senator's political life has been spent, has, up to within a little more than a year, refused to allow a negro to come within its boundaries without incurring a penalty; and considering that, in all probability, it will be a long time before Illinois will allow negroes to vote, this is a refreshing piece of bunkum.

MR. SUMNER TO REIGN.—It is understood in Washington that Senator SUMNER is preparing for another great speech, in which he will pay his respects to the President. The distinguished Senator is never so happy as when an opportunity for a grand philippic is afforded him.

VERY REASONABLE.—The Albany *Argus* thinks the Democrats had better wait a little before giving their unqualified approval to the President. That party begins to see that he has no notion of being *Tylerized* for their benefit.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A recent letter from Paris says that public opinion in France has received with great horror the particulars of the sale, by their fathers and mothers, of the unfortunate young girls of Massachusetts to the semi-barbarous settlers of the Territory of Washington.

In Grace Methodist Church, Chicago, the organ possesses some curious features, the most noticeable being the extended action. The key boards are in the corner pew of the center aisle, twenty feet from the organ, the tracker-work and draw-stop action running under the floor, in the basement. This instrument, though small, contains over four thousand feet of tracker-work, the swell trackers being nearly forty feet long from the keys to the valves, still preserving remarkable promptness in the touch.

On the 20th of January a trial of endurance, as well as of speed, with regard to the relative merits of Arab and Euglish thoroughbred horses in hot climates, took place in the desert between Cairo and Suez. A pure Arab, belonging to Prince Halim, and an English horse, the property of Mr. Smart, started together from Cairo at seven hours, eleven minutes, thirty seconds, A. M., and at three hours, eight minutes P. M., the Arab reached the goal at Suez, having traversed the distance of nine hundred miles in seven hours, fifty-six minutes, thirty seconds, while his competitor broke down nearly eighty miles from the winning post. Beaumer's thermometer marked thirty degrees, with a high wind blowing.

A shoemaker in Leeds, England, undertook lately, for a wager, to eat an uncooked rabbit—fur, skin and all. He succeeded, but immediately went into convulsions, which continued for an hour, when he died.

The St. Joseph *Union* of the 1st instant says that a large portion of the winter wheat crop in that vicinity has been severely injured. Some of the farmers even intend plowing up their fields, and sowing spring wheat.

The Lowell *News* says that five bales of cotton which were recently opened in that city contained nine hundred and eighty-seven pounds of sand, for which an average price had been paid of forty-seven cents per pound!

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that farmers, as well as others, who produce cheese to the value of $1,000, must take license as manufacturers. This ruling will reach a large class of farmers who have supposed themselves exempt from license duty. It follows that those who manufacture butter to the same value ($1,000) must be subject to a like license, as the reasoning applies to all equally well to the product of butter as that of cheese.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad have just held a meeting at New Orleans to take measures for the early prosecution of the work. The road is proposed to be constructed from the Texas State line, between Shreveport and Marshall, to El Paso, a distance of 500 miles. There it will connect with the California Southern Pacific Railroad. Texas has made a grant of about 10,000 acres of land, in alternate sections, for every mile of railroad completed within her borders. The grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will be 8,000,000 of acres.

Seven persons have been arrested in St. Louis for complicity in the great robbery of the United States Express Company in that city a fortnight ago. Through a confession of one of the prisoners, $28,000, or three-fourths of the money stolen, have been recovered.

Near Toronto, Canada, two men, while boring last week for water at the bottom of an old well that had dried up, were suddenly overwhelmed by an influx of gas and suffocated to death. A candle being brought to the opening to rescue the men, if possible, the gas took fire, throwing up flames eight and ten feet high. After some hours the fire was extinguished by throwing on large quantities of salt.

PERSONAL.

—The counsel for Smith Brothers of New Orleans, in the suit against General Butler for the recovery of $50,000 in gold seized by him at New Orleans, in 1862, as money stolen from the United States Mint, has written to General Butler that the plaintiffs in the case were satisfied that he (General Butler) had good grounds for making the seizure, and that if he would assure them that the money had been held intact, and would deliver the same over to them, they would give a receipt therefor in full, and make no claim for interest or costs. General Butler replied that he had held the gold for the Government, and that it had as yet come to no decision in the matter, and that, as he was now a civilian, he did not feel disposed to await their action longer. He also stated that the money had not been used or speculated with in any way, but was deposited in the vaults of a Boston bank. Smith Brothers, through their counsel, replied that the explanation was satisfactory, and Gen. Butler at once gave his check on the Boston bank for the money. After this was done, full receipts were given and the matter settled.

—The father and mother of the Governor of New York, died on the 3d instant at Randolph, Cattaraugus county.

—General D. H. Hill has abandoned his purpose of leaving the country and attaching himself to the cause of Maximilian, or settling in Brazil, but has settled himself at home and entered upon the publication of a monthly, devoted to literature and agriculture.

The French Iron-Clad Failure.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal*, the French iron-clads are a failure. We quote:

"The fatal truth connected with the *vaisseaux blindes*, about which so much fustian has been talked and written, is at last made clear. These vessels are of no use whatever. These iron-plated vessels, having made a hole in the budget through which have passed one hundred millions of the public money, are declared fit to remain stationary in port, and will never be taken to use their artillery at sea, the slightest motion of the sea paralysing the action of the guns. This unexpected check to the dream of maritime power indulged in by the Emperor has given a terrible blow to his amour propre; and Chasseloup Laubat has been made to bear the brunt of the wrath which should have been lavished on M. Dupuy de Lome, the engineer who constructed the vessels. The mania for creating a monster navy and possessing those three great elements of power, colonies, armies and commerce, which, according to the great Napoleon, must be regarded as the very soul of national greatness in modern times, is increasing with the present Emperor's old age. He forgets, however, that ships may be built—but increased will colonies flourish nor commerce prosper without liberty—and goes on persecuting the press with more bitterness than ever."

MICE.—Myriads of mice have made their appearance this spring in Ohio. The tall grass that covers the fields has given protection to them and they have come forth this spring increased in numbers a thousand fold. They have attacked the fruit trees in some sections and destroyed over 5,000 trees. They even think that in passing through the fields in some places they scatter before you in every direction.

PETROLEUM has begun to gush in Louisiana. An owner of land near New Iberia was offered by some explorer $200,000 for a locality ascertained to yield petroleum. He refused, but accepted $20,000 for one year's privilege of working his petroleum reservoir, with an interest in the profits. The *Planters' Banner*, too, notices the discovery of an abundance of petroleum about twelve miles from Lake Charles, in Calcasieu parish.

Fenian Promises and Expectations.

THE GREAT NEW YORK MEETING.

Immense Talking!

On Sunday afternoon more than one hundred thousand Irishmen assembled in council at Jones's Wood, in the upper part of New York city. They were not a crowd composed of the lower order of the "roughs"—but a well dressed, respectable and orderly assemblage. Among them were aldermen, Congressmen, councilmen, officers of the army and navy, and gentlemen high up in the medical, legal and other professions. In addition to these were the working masses, the elements which go to make up every nation, all impressed with the importance of the object which called them together. The whole topic of conversation was the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland and the terror of John Bull at the movements of the I. R. B. A marked feature in the dress of those present, was the predominance of the color, green. Green was everywhere.

DANIEL O'MAHONY addressed the crowd from stand No. 1, asking that means be furnished him to supply the Irish republic with the great essentials, and the only essential now, for its perfect installation—the sinews of war. Buy the bonds of the Irish republic, supply the money, put an army of Irishmen on the ground and Irish ships on the sea. Do this, do it promptly, and the great and perilous crisis in which our brothers are engaged in Ireland will be overcome, and our triumph completed. Do this, and ere long the green flag of our sires shall float over the hills of our Ireland in triumphant pride, even as triumphant as in the days of Fenianism of old. Buy the bonds. Enable me by the next ship, to send a sufficient amount of money to James Stephens and his brave companions, those devoted veterans of the American army, now operating in Ireland under the shadow of the gibbet, and in defiance of English power. Supply myself and brother Fenians with sufficient money to leave this country forever, and to fight for your native land or six weeks expire. If you do it, Ireland shall be free and every trace of the hereditary oppressor shall be wiped from the soil, or we shall lay down our lives on the sacred hearths of our sires.

Captain McCafferty, the lately arrived envoy from James Stephens, the President of the Irish Republic, bearer of important dispatches to the brethren was introduced. He said:

"Fellow citizens and brothers—I have been detailed by James Stephens, the President of the Irish Republic, to make a statement to the Fenian Brotherhood in America. (Applause.) I have been sent here to ask you Irish Americans—(Great cheering)—to come to the assistance of James Stephens and his Irish revolutionary army. (Applause) These men are patiently waiting for you to make good the promises you have made on many an occasion; and they now ask if you are determined to make good those promises. [A storm of 'Ayes' followed, and cheers.] We have in Ireland three hundred thousand soldiers—(great applause)—an obedient, disciplined army, such an army as the world does not dream of. [Applause.] All that these men need of us requires are arms to fight the cause of this great republic. You are aware that there are some five or six hundred informers in Ireland that swear away the liberties of about three hundred thousand noble and patriotic Irishmen, and these informers are walking the streets of Dublin night and day, without fear of molestation. It will account for this fact by saying that the President of the Irish republic has issued orders that the revolutionary army shall not interfere with the informers; and it is enough for the noble men in that army to know that their chief has said so to obey all orders, no matter how repugnant they might otherwise be. [Cheers.] This fact alone I am permitted to make known to you; that Ireland this moment has one of the best disciplined armies in the world, ready to fight the cause of Ireland versus England. [Great applause.] Another thing I would say, there are spies among us—spies of the English court, detailed for purposes of their own, but I will not make any statement to endanger the cause on this side of the water. Then in the name of God, in the name of that great man who pledged himself to raise the green banner and never to lower it—[applause] I call upon you to come directly to the issue, and to purchase the bonds of the Republic. [Cheers.] If you cannot purchase one hundred dollar bills, purchase fifties, or tens. [Applause.] Let every man on his duty, and in that case, if you only have twenty-five cents invest it—(tremendous cheering)—for I tell you no one accontributes his mite in this sacred cause will have done so much for Ireland's regeneration. [Applause.]"

Addresses were also made by Mr. Killian, General Mullen, John Rafferty, Captain Hudson and others, all promising the immediate capture of Ireland, if the money was furnished promptly, by the purchase of the bonds More than $20,000 worth of bonds were on the spot, and the following resolutions adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, It is now manifest that Ireland, so long held in vassalage by the Government of England, is about to strike determinedly for freedom and independence; and whereas, we, as American citizens, have a perfect right to assemble and express sympathy for, and bestow material aid upon, all people desiring to be free; and whereas, during the unhappy differences between the States of this Union, the Irish people assembled en masse in the Rotunda of Dublin, and with one accord sympathized with our troubles and expressed the hope of speedy and perfect reunion of the American States, therefore,

Resolved, First, That we, citizens of the United States, native and adopted, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the struggling patriots of Ireland, and assure them that they shall from time to time receive from us encouraging words and the sinews of defense to the very extent of our abilities.

Second—That the enactment of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland by the Parliament and crown of England is, *ipso facto*, an acknowledgment that Ireland is in a state of war, and by all the rules of civilized warfare entitled to the rights of belligerent parties.

Third—Accepting these facts to be true, we therefore request our government to acknowledge the Irish Republic to be entitled to such rights as belong to belligerents, and that without delay.

Fourth—That to James Stephens, Central Executive of the Irish Republic, and John O'Mahony, the agent of the Irish Republic in America, we tender our sincerest wishes that their hopes and ambitions to free their native land from the thraldom of England may be happily and speedily realized.

Fifth—That all money collected for the assistance of Ireland be immediately sent to the headquarters of the legitimate organization of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, of which John O'Mahony is the Head Center, to be by him forwarded to John Mitchell, in Paris, and that such money may be applied directly to the cause of Ireland, and not diverted to any other points or any other purposes.

Sixth—That as England assumes the right by virtue of might to declare war against the Irish people we, people of the United States, declare our right to declare our sympathies and support to the cause of Irish Nationality, and say God speed to the patriots, and long live the Irish people.

By half-past six o'clock every person had left the ground, and it is a notable fact that not the least disturbance took place during the day. Not a single policeman was to be seen on the ground. So much for the monster meeting. What the result will be time alone will tell.

Buried Cities at the Bottom of the Swiss Lakes.

A late Paris paper contains the following sketch: The peasants who dwell on the shores of the lake of Switzerland had often stated that, at a short distance from the land, rows of stakes might be seen through the water, emerging from the mud of the bed. No interest was, however, attached to the phenomenon till about eight years since. At the end of 1856, the waters of the lake of Zurich sank considerably, and the thrifty proprietors of land on the bank proceeded at once to add to their estates the portion of lake bed left here, in constructing permanent dykes against the return of the water. Whilst these works were being carried on, a row, or rather a system of stakes was discovered at some little depth below the surface. Excavations were begun at this spot, and the result was to disinter a great variety of objects, which proved that a large number of human beings had once had their dwellings supported over the water by the stakes. Curiosity having been once aroused, researches were carried on, and a number of articles pertaining to the daily life of the forgotten races have been brought to light. In some places the materials of the dwellings have been preserved in the mud; the floor of hardened earth and the twisted branches and reeds with which warmed the walls. Arms have been discovered in great quantities, tools from stone to flint to metal, ornaments in bone, ornaments, children's toys, the remains of stored-up fruits of various kinds—nay, even a cellar or receptacle full of corn, and a loaf of bread composed of bruised grain, and preserved by carbonization. By the side of these relics are found the bones of animals which they slew in the chase, many belonging to species extinct before the rise of history, or barely mentioned in it. The urus, the bison, the elk and the beaver furnished them with food and with the materials for some of their most important constructions. Animals, so plentiful and perfect are the remains found in the lakes that much more has been learned concerning the daily life and manners of men whose existence was not suspected ten years ago, than is known of races which have left a famous name in history or tradition.

Senator Cowan's Plan.

In the United States Senate, on Friday last, Senator Cowan spoke as follows:

I will endeavor to answer a question which has been so often put, with an air of braggart triumph that I cannot answer it. To answer is impossible. The question is this: "Would you bring back here into the Senate rebels and traitors, like Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens are yet red with the blood of our slaughtered people? And if not, how do you propose to avoid it unless you destroy the State governments, for a time at least?" To all this I answer, "NO," as emphatically as any other Senator can do; but I would not keep them out in a very different way from that proposed. I would keep them out by following the mode of seeking the remedy afforded by the Constitution and laws, instead of adopting a course forbidden by oath and against its letter. I would punish criminals and not enslave communities. I would single out the guilty and not confound the innocent with them. Is not this the way? When the traitor asks for admission here you commit him for trial, and the question is not bailable. I suppose everybody will agree that wouldkeep him out at least until he is tried. But he has another advantage too. It is lawful, and none can complain of it. After the trial, if acquitted, he is not a traitor, and his case presents no difficulty. If he is convicted, attainted, and hanged, I suppose that would also be lawful. But in such a case, Now, Mr. President, when I think how obvious and effectual this plan would be, I am amazed that it should have entered into the human mind to contrive any other. Why is it not adopted? Sir, I am afraid to answer. I am afraid there are patriots who would prefer to let treason go unwhipped rather than they should risk their own hold on power. And, if so, I am sorry that any man can be so short-sighted as not to see the fatal consequences of such an exchange as this. Does it not say, "Your treason may go if you will let us rule the country?" One word more and I am done. The country is alarmed, the people are anxious, and the political atmosphere bodes the coming of no common storm. What can be done to prevent it and bring back peace to the country, and harmony to the party? Is there no common ground on which we can stand? Is there no common platform around which we can rally? I think there is, sir. Surely we may go back to the constitution which we have all sworn to support. We can go back to the laws and enforce them without discussion among ourselves. Then there are things which we may avoid: new measures upon which we cannot agree, and which only serve as wedges to split us further and further asunder. If, however, we refuse moderate counsel, the only remedy will be to take the consequences, and they seldom linger long behind the act.

The Daily Commercial

PUBLISHED

...Wm. HENDERSON.

...MR. AND MRS COULDOCK.

...Mr. C. W. Couldock.

...Miss Couldock.

...Orchestra.

...CINDERELLA.

...JAMES GILES.

...O. M. ALEXANDER.

...Helen Western.

...Tommy Newell.

...T. J. Dougherty.

...TOMMY JEFFERSON.

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COLUMBUS,
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ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

...Ernest Axthelm, No. 108

...Wm. Sumner & Co.,

...Lock Stitch
Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines

...Ernest Axthelm, No. 108

...Wm. Sumner & Co.,

...Lock Stitch
Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.

MR. AND MRS COULDOCK.

Who will have their evening in the original domestic drama of the Chimney Corner. Mr. Couldock in his great personation of Peter Probity. Miss Couldock as Mary Berry.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the original domestic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity, aged sixty.

Mary Chimney,

Overture, selected

To conclude with the nautical drama of

CINDERELLA.

Matinee Saturday afternoon—CINDERELLA.

THE PITTSBURGH

CHORAL UNION

Will repeat, by special request, Handel's Grand Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABÆUS at

Masonic Hall,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th,

Conductor.

Leader.

Tickets, $1 00.

Reserved seats can be secured at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street, on TUESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock without extra charge. mh8

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE,

No. 303 Leacock street, Allegheny, two squares from the Hand street Bridge, containing nine rooms, with hot and cold water, and gas. Inquire of

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
mh6-2t No. 42 Third street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

That

FOUR STORY WAREHOUSE

On the corner of Market and Front streets, lately occupied by Chas. E. Caldwell, Esq., as a bacon warehouse. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

ALEXANDER KING,
mh5-1w No. 272 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.

One or two

FURNISHED ROOMS

For single gentlemen, at No. 205 Federal street, Allegheny. mh2-6t

SCHOOL PROPERTY, ALSO

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also Brick Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

WM. A. SHINN,
fe24 2w No. 127 Fourth street.

TO LET.

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.

I will receive propositions to lease for a term of three years or more, rents to be in fixed sums, FIVE STORY WAREHOUSES, to be built on Duquesne way, in front of my Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, during the coming season, if sufficient inducement is offered

The Buildings may be 24 feet front by an average depth of 127 feet, and of sufficient strength to furnish storage for grain or other heavy articles by to and including the fifth story, and each house supplied with a platform elevator capable of lifting two tons at once

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway track can be extended along the rear of the block, on a level with the second story, affording the facility of loading or unloading directly into or from the cars.

Also, twenty or more finely finished, well lighted, Double Offices, suitable for Oil dealers and others.

fe17-tf J. C. BIDWELL.

FOR RENT.

Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, embracing Store Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar; from April. Apply to

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
fe12-tf 133 FOURTH STREET.

TO LET—

A LOT OF GROUND,

Above Smithfield street, running through from First to Second street, 33 feet wide by 166 feet through. Suitable for any eligible site for GARAGE SHOP, BRASS FOUNDRY, or any manufacturing business requiring considerable room. Possession given June 1, 1866. Apply to

ja15-tf LYON, SHORB & CO.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of

MEEK & ARMSTRONG,

Doing business at No. 97 First street, was dissolved this day, February 28th, by mutual consent, and W. L. Meek will carry on the business and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm of MEEK & ARMSTRONG.

mh1-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of

JAMES MARSHALL & CO.

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Marshall having purchased the interest of Robert D. Clarke. The old business will be carried on by James Marshall.

JAMES MARSHALL,
ROBERT D. CLARK.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1866.

The undersigned having associated with him in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS his son, JAMES MARSHALL, Jr., the business will be continued in all its branches as heretofore, under the name of JAMES MARSHALL & CO.

fe27 1m JAMES MARSHALL.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of C. Kiefer, deceased, will sell at public sale at the late residence of the deceased, in Spring Garden, Reserve township, Allegheny county, on

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866,

commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz:

2 Horses and Harness, 1 Cow, 4 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Sleigh, several Wheelbarrows, Tannery Tools, Shovels, Forks, &c., a large lot of Bark, two Writing Desks, $625 scrapes Stanton and East Oil Creek Oil Company, 2,125 shares Stanton and East Oil Creek Oil Company, and other articles too tedious to mention.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866,

Reserve Tp. March 3d, 1866. mh6-3t

OIL TANKS FOR SALE.

TWO TANKS,

In good order; capacity about 100 bbls each. will be sold cheap. Can be seen at Hope Cotton Mills, Allegheny city.

A. H. CHILDS & CO.

mh6-6t

FOR SALE OR LEASE—

THE UNION COAL YARD,

On the A. V. R. R. Ninth ward. The same is doing a good business, and is only offered for sale or lease because the owners enter another firm. For terms call at the office, corner Carson street and A. V. R. R., Ninth ward. mh5-3t

SIX BOXES

Old Virginia Bright Tobacco.

Consigned. For sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
mh5 Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

FOR SALE—

Two Second-hand Double Flue Boilers,

28 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, steam drum, stand pipe, fire front complete. All in good order. Inquire at Fort Pitt Boiler Works.

CARROLL & SNYDER,
mh2-6t Second and Short streets.

BARREL MACHINERY.

A full set of "Holmes's" Barrel Machinery, for sale low by

JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
mh3-2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.

SIX WROUGHT IRON OIL STILLS

Of 40 barrels capacity each, with condensing pipes and goose necks, by the

HUTCHISON OIL AND REFINING CO.,
mh3 2w corner of Ferry and Front streets.

FOR SALE.

1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 22 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 28 in. 16 ft.

P. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc26

FOR SALE.

A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate as a fair price. Address

PHARMACEUTIST,
fe10-tf Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 10 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and is of superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also,

Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.

Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes ball and hand wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.

About 10 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 54 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply

H. H. BEFFERY,
24 Wood street,
dec15-tf Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

GLOVES—

ALEXANDRE, JOUVON

AND OTHER

KID GLOVES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY

R. H. PALMER,

mh2 84 Wood street.

M. A. JONES & CO.,

(Successors to J. P. Scott.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,

No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

SOLE AGENT

For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky. ja12-8mwas

500 KEGS SOFT GALENA LEAD.

For sale by

mh5 J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Continued overwhelming success of the

YOUNG,

GIFTED, the

MAGNIFICENT

HELEN WESTERN,

Who will appear in THREE CHARACTERS, introducing the most

TERRIFIC BROAD-SWORD COMBAT

ever attempted by any FEMALE ON THE STAGE, together with a WILD ARAB DANCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7th,

Will be presented the grand military three act drama of the

FRENCH SPY;

OR THE

FALL OF ALGIERS.

Henri St. Aime.....
Hamet, (a Wild Arab Boy).....Helen Western.
Mathilde De Murie.....

To conclude with the new Comedetta of

MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.

Lessee and Manager.....Tommy Newell.
Stage Director.....T. J. Dougherty.

ON MONDAY, the new local drama entitled

THE BOUNTY JUMPER,

(Written expressly for this Theatre by W. B. Cavanagh), will be performed by the

MODEL COMPANY.

Previous to the drama,

DICK SANDS.....
JENNY ENGLE.....
JOHNNY HART.
TOMMY JEFFERSON,

And the whole troupe will appear in a

SPLENDID MELANGE.

Tuesday—BENEFIT OF JOHNNY HART.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TRACKERY.

19 Diamond, over Lipetncott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy25-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

W. H. HENNEGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,

Tools and Glasses.

Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

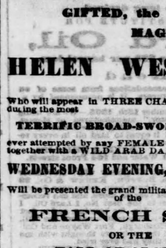
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.

And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.

We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe20-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,

[Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS,

56 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a very large and fine selection of Musical Boxes—from one to ten tunes—varying in price from

$3 50 TO $325 00.

Among them is one which is finer than anything ever brought to this city. It has the

Celestial Voice Accompaniment

fe27

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 21, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, in their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until after the day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe26 1td Secretary.

WOOLDRIDGE

OIL REFINING COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.

Works in Temperanceville,

OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

BRAND, "LUCIFER,"

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.

Orders solicited.

DIRECTORS:

John Watt, | C. R. Hervey, | Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea, | H. M. Collins, | D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black, | C. L. Caldwell, | J. W. Porter.
ja27-3m

CAUSTIC SODA,

SODA ASH,

AQUA AMMONIA,

At the lowest market rates, for sale by

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PYRITES.

The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,

WILL BUY

Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron

AT A GOOD PRICE.

PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.

dec15-3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

A "WORD TO THE WISE"

IS SUFFICIENT.

Many already regret that they did not invest in

"Powers' Perpetual Broom"

When their own counties could be had at FIRST COST Some are even now paying THREE PRICES for territory. I shall soon sell out

"WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,"

And go farther East.

THE BROOM

IS A "DECIDED SUCCESS," and those wishing a light and lucrative business will do well to call AT ONCE. State and county rights for sale.

J. N. WHIDDEN,
mh1 No. 70 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE

Lumber, Oil and Mining Co.,

CONSISTING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.

PAR VALUE.....$1,000 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President.....FREDERICK EVERT.
Vice President.....WILLIAM M. FOSTER,
Treasurer.....C. HOEVELER.
Secretary.....C. DICKEN.

DIRECTORS:

Frederick Evert, | C. Hoeveler,
Adam Beaver, | John Gruber,
William Mazet, | C. P. Mugele,
L. Schmidt. | J. G. Dickey.

This Company has been organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling Lumber, Mining and disposing of Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c., upon their property, which they own in fee, consisting of 2,620 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio RR., in Preston co., West Virginia, the land extending upon and along the Great river for five miles, and being well timbered. Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect; it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.

The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., Germania Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen. ja27-m wst

COFFEE.

32 bags choice Rio Coffee;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 bags Roasting Rio Coffee;
10 mats Java Coffee;

For sale by

fe9 MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner of Liberty and Irwin st.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufactory of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and RAILS complete Railroad Rollers, Fit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President. Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN | WM. STEVENSON,
R. C. LOOMIS, | W. S. HAVEN,
J. O'NEILL, | J. F. BRAVO,
fe22 tf | T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

ANGLE and T IRON,

GUARD IRON,

COAL SCREEN IRON,

T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,

TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,

BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE

STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,

PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,

HOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 188 FRONT.
Branch House
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
Chicago, Ills.

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 141 Wood street.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,

(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machine Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns; Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas, Bronze, Oil, Slide, Globe and Gate Valves, Driving Pipe with Bolt's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles House Fronts and Window Sashes; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fulton Foundry. ja31-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,

WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.

fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,

97 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturer of Oil Well Supplies and Tools, Plow and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sucker Rods, Boring Bits, Rope, Hose, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,

fe27 P. O. Box 1293.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

KIRKHINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of Fire Brick, Pressed Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, H. HAMMOND & SON,

ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne street.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.

Also, always on hand a full assortment of TINNERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, No. 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. fe24-6m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.

Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and

SHEET CAST STEEL.

Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.

Office—Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House.

CARLIN & GIBSON,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE WORKS,

Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler under shafts. Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Second street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

ja3

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.

Office and wareroom corner Markets and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

PRICE & SIMS,

(Successors to W. G. Price,)

Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Reduced Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware, Planing Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja5-1

CONTINENTAL

MACHINE WORKS.

JENNINGS & CO.,

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,

Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent

Boring Tools for Oil Wells,

Jack Screws,
Hausen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers. &c.

Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec0-3m

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect; it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.

The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., Germania Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen. ja27-m wst

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL

PLOW COMPANY,

Rochester, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL THE VARIETIES

STEEL AND CAST IRON

PLOWS.

W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

fe15-3m

HENRY MOORLEY.....CHAS. RAHM....SAMUEL DICKEY

VULCAN

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY

MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.

Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Scale Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Rolling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON,

HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,

EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,

PLATE and SHEET IRON,

REAPER BAR IRON,

FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,

COAL SCREEN IRON,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

Oil Well Tubing.

Warehouse: 113 Water and 108 Front stree Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water stre Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec25-3m

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Manufacturers of

Tubular, Double-fued, Tubular

Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, SHEET IRON PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES,

OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING TANKS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, &c., &c.

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

fe27 Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec23-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

And Juniata Bloom.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.

HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.

BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,

MOWER and REAPER BARS.

CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.

SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.

WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.

FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk

COAL SCREEN IRON.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 86 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec20-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,

(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)

GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Office, 155 First Street,

Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st. ja25 3m

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts.,

MANCHESTER.

All Kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

Office No. 15 Market Street,

fe9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 180 Second Streets.

PITTSBURGH PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,

D. DELAVEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.

We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Ironsides and Allegheny for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny. ja26-3m

M. DARRAGH & CO.,

ENGINE BUILDERS, MACHINISTS,

AND

OIL TOOL MANUFACTURERS,

FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

All orders promptly attended to. ja24-3m

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

A large assortment of Chandeliers and Brackets, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.

164 Wood Street, near Sixth.

fe13

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Solid Hub Car Wheels.

ja27 No. 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work is to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh dec11-tf

RAILROAD

CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Also, a lease for ten years of 62 acres of land on the Monongahela river in Westmoreland county, Pa. The title to the property has been carefully examined and found to be perfect; it is known to be rich in minerals, and covered with the best of timber. The original shares have nearly all been taken.

The books of the Company are now open at the office of C. HOEVELER, Esq., Germania Insurance Company, Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving full particulars, may be seen. ja27-m wst

C. CADMAN. V. B. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR & GRAIN,

No. 307 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) Pittsburgh. Storage, Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne Streets. ja22-3m

R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

COTTON AND SUGAR

received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

1 Ingram Court, Fanghurch st.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co, Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec26-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments. se22 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO.,

(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The best of references can be given.

The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

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T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 229 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Best Brands Family Flour always on hand.

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Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

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COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

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DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

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TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Virginia Lugs, Leaf, and fine grades Navy and Shag manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed

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R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap18. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

SOUTH & ROSS'S,

63 Market street.

dec28

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Grand Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Sterrett and Brown.

This Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the Grand Jury was empanelled, and charged by Judge Sterrett. Judge Sterrett, in discharging the duty imposed upon him, expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the criminal laws of the State are enforced. "The laws are constantly violated," said he, "and yet there is no punishment, or scarcely ever, when one rescues or arrests the offender from the officers of justice. Sometimes it is owing to sympathy in the cause, but more often from the fact that the party making the arrest is a constable, and the party arrested is aggrieved, to again pay upon the costs. This is an every day occurrence, consequently the constables are frequently without any one to collect their costs of office, but must themselves answerable to the criminal law. Frequently, when the party attached in this way, by reason of honest magistrates refusing to issue warrants for any cause by which prosecutors refuse to appear before the grand jury, and the bill of indictment is ignored, no costs are collected. I do not think that in any case of felony the jury should ignore a bill when the prosecuting witnesses do not appear, which will satisfy them that it will be impossible to convict, and to secure the attendance at a future time, as it is the duty in some cases of common assault and battery, and of a bill being found and returned from the mere absence of the prosecutor or his witnesses."

Judge Sterrett then stated that it was vain for grand juries to indict, petit juries to convict and courts to impose sentences, unless when all this is done the criminal is made to follow. How often do we see the criminal, when sentenced, half often taken away from punishment by executive interposition. And how frequently do we see how many have been pardoned within the last few years, that a number of very large, including those convicted of offense known to law, from liquor selling to homicide, and some of the most aggravated cases. I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the action of any person, but I do mean that persons of position and influence in the county and out of it, are constantly interfering with the punishment of crime as administered by this Court, in a way that is inexcusable and prejudicial to the public interest. I know, in some cases we have been misrepresented and the Governor imposed upon by interested parties, and I believe that as a consequence, murder, robbery and violence have greatly increased and become more bold, and that unless there is a change, courts of justice will become impotent to protect the public, and the law a mere cobweb, which the strong and influential may easily break through at any time, while the poor, miserable and minor offender alone is caught and punished, and why such should not be the case, if any difference is to be made, let the rule be reversed, and the highly educated, influential and respectable accused compelled be sorely and severely punished, while the ignorant and degraded outcast is treated more leniently. I make these things, as I have indicated to do, and that it is impossible to administer with a view to protect the public, and especially so in cases where knives, pistols, or other deadly weapons, have been unlawfully used, and death or great injury has been the result."

Upon the conclusion of the Judges charge, the Grand Jury retired to their room, a ad entered upon their duties.

The case of Richard Boley charged with abandonment on oath of his wife Theresa, was taken up. During the trial Boley was called upon to make a statement as to why he had abandoned his wife. The reasons he gave for his conduct were so unprovoked by such a degree that she sprang at him, and was about to administer to him a severe castigation, when the tipstaves interfered and protected him. The Court ordered the defendant to give bonds in the sum of $200 per month for support of $2 25 per week to support his wife and child.

John Lundy, Philipsons Close, Mary Jones and Wm. Hinds were tried on charges of surety of the peace, and were held to bail in sums ranging from $200 to $500 for their future good behavior.

Robert Kelly, who was indicted on a charge of insidious malicious mischief, was acquitted on the grounds of insanity.

John Dunn was tried for the larceny of an overcoat, but the Commonwealth failing to make out a case the defendant was acquitted, and discharged by proclamation.

Joseph Perry was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, but the case had not been concluded at the adjournment of the court.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

Meeting of Workingmen Last Night—Petition to the Legislature.

A meeting of the workingmen of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, was held in the Eliza Furnace Hall, on the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, last evening. On motion, Mr. Charles McAuley was appointed President, and Mr. George Hazlett, Vice President of the meeting. The President announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of petitioning the State Legislature to enact a law making eight hours of labor a legal day's work, and stated that several speakers were present who would address the audience upon the subject.

Mr. N. Vans said that they had met together for the purpose of adopting the new system of working hours. He thought that eight hours work per day was sufficient for any man, and wanted this system brought about, so as not to interfere with the employers or any one else. In order that it should be legalized, they must send petitions to our Legislature. Some years ago men were required to work fourteen hours per day, but they petitioned to the Legislature and ten hours work per day was the consequence. In order to carry this work on successfully each branch of trade should form itself into a Union, as is now the case in the East. He did not propose to carry this system by force, but in a thorough legal form.

Mr. F. F. Jobe said he was the quietest man in the room when the meeting was called to order, especially to the workingmen. He had heard it stated that if the eight hour system was adopted, the wages of the employees would be reduced. It was his candid opinion, however, that that would not be the case. The matter was of no interest to him, personally, as he was about leaving the State, but he wished his fellow men to be rightly dealt with. He advised workingmen to at once form unions, stand by each other, and thought by that all would end well.

Several other gentlemen made some remarks on the subject, all urging the adoption of the eight hour system.

The following is a copy of the petition to be presented to the Legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, Ten hours of labor per day according to our present system is detrimental to our social, mental and moral interests.

Therefore, We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, your petitioners, pray the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives to enact a law, making eight hours of labor a legal day's work.

On motion, a committee of two from each ward and township in the county, was appointed and instructed to obtain signatures to the petition, and to report to a special committee of three.

Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Redners' Petroleum Association.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Refiners' Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street. The President, Major Wm. Frew, occupied the chair, and Henry M. Long, Esq., was appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion of James O'Connor, Esq., a committee, consisting of Messrs. Frew, Israel, O'Connor, and Musgrave, was appointed to memorialize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the subject of freight on oil, and to suggest to them that the reduction proposed to the Company, of seven cents per one hundred pounds, is not satisfactory to the Association. The committee was also instructed to correspond with Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in reference to the rate of freight charged on oil from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, and to represent that unless the freight on oil on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad be further reduced, the Pittsburgh refiners will be compelled to seek some other outlet for their product.

The Committee on the reduction of Government tax on Naptha, reported through the chairman, Mr. Long, that the Revenue Commissioner had declined to suggest any change of the tax at present.

Dr. Tweddle, from the Committee on five Tests, reported that he had procured such an instrument for testing oil, and thought the refiners and inspectors would adopt it as the standard. The Doctor also stated that he would produce a thorough set of standard colors for oils. The report of the committee was accepted.

Professor Greenough, the inventor of Greek Fire, was then introduced to the Association. The Professor announced that he was the discoverer of an admixture which destroyed the explosiveness of Naptha, and also of the privilege of exhibiting and explaining it before a committee of the Association.

Dr. Tweddle moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to examine into the Professor's discovery, and report at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Tweddle, Brooks, Israel, Frew and Hutchinson appointed said committee.

The Association then adjourned.

Lawrenceville Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Lawrenceville was held on Monday evening: Present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Anderson, Burger, Davidson, Esler, Hoeveler, McMahon and Burgess.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, to procure a suitable place for the erection of Gas and Water Works, reported in favor of donating a lot of ground near the bank of the Allegheny river, between Covington and Borough street. A dispute arising in regard to the title it was finally referred to the Borough Solicitor, to ascertain whether the property belonged to the borough.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, to endeavor to procure the property on which to locate the ground for the purpose of erecting thereon a Market House and Town Hall, reported that the company refuse to sell the property.

A petition from the residents of Prospect street, was presented, asking for the grading of said street. Referred to the Committe on Streets.

Mr. Anderson read an ordinance relating to the opening of Lathrop street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river. The ordinance passed.

The annual report of the Borough Treasurer was then read, which showed that during the past year—the expenditures incurred by the borough amount to some $20,000, leaving a balance of $900 of in the Treasury.

On motion the Council adjourned.

AID FOR FREEDMEN.—The Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society, of the First Baptist Church of this city has just closed its labors and their report shows that they have furnished for the freedmen a number of boxes of suitable clothing, valued in all at $900, of the wearing apparel 447 articles were entirely new.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Peter Kolbecker made complaint yesterday before this magistrate charging Patrick Sheedy and David P. Jones with surety of the peace. It appears that the defendants entered a saloon kept by Kolbecker, on Smithfield street, and asked for some refreshments. Their request was complied with, and they sat down and ate part of the refreshments. After they were through eating Kolbecker demanded pay, whereupon the defendants drew out and used very threatening language, saying that they would bring a party back with them and "rid the saloon out." Sheedy was arrested and held to bail to answer at court. A warrant was issued for Jones.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. United States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

mh8

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 6, P. M.

The demand for money upon our local discount places has not in very strong, and in many instances good paper is laid over for a more easy feeling in the market. There is really no pinch in local financial circles, but lenders are masters of the situation, as there are a good many more borrowers than can be accommodated. Navigation to the oil region being open, will necessarily bring immense shipments of crude oil to this market, which will of itself require large cash means to handle it, and there are indications of a more active tone in other departments of trade, which will keep up a sharp demand upon our banks and lenders, and we may expect a busy time in money circles for a month or six weeks to come.

—In local stocks there was a better feeling today. Besides transactions among the brokers there were sales of bank stocks at McClelland's Auction Rooms, this afternoon, which is the regular time once a week at this house for the sale of stocks and real estate.

The following shares of Bank stocks were sold this afternoon:

54	shares Exchange National	68¼
45	" Citizens' National	90¾
12	" Bank of Pittsburgh	80½
10	" "	80¾
5	" "	80⅞

Columbia oil stock was withrawn under a bid of 22.

—The business at the Pittsburgh Clearing House last week shows a material increase over the previous week. The following exhibits the amount each day of exchanges and the balances:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 26	$ 284,004 98	$ 93,038 80
" 27	231,278 98	58,716 95
March 1	259,966 07	71,771 18
" 2	220,812 30	58,512 01
" 3	216,702	55,096 79
Total	$1,212,882 80	$378,635 20

—A paragraph is on the points of the press to the effect that "since the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury made on the 30th of October last, he has reduced the aggregate amount of the public debt $20,000,000, and has paid $20,000,000 of currency interest on 7-30 bonds, and $30,000,000 coin interest on gold-bearing bonds, making an aggregate of currency and coin interest of $50,000,000." This, to say the least, hardly presents the facts of the case as they really are, and therefore is calculated to mislead. On the 31st of October, 1865, the amount of outstanding obligations was $2,809,394,456; while on the 1st instant the total, exclusive of gold-certificates, was $2,815,241,359—showing an increase in outstanding obligations of $5,846,903. The result arrived at in the paragraph quoted is obtained by deducting from the total debt at each period the amount of cash held in the Treasury. This is not an entirely satisfactory mode of reaching the result announced, inasmuch as the money in the Treasury is chiefly available for the liquidation of the liabilities other than those included in the debt statement. On comparison of the debt on the 1st instant, $2,815,241,359, with the debt on the 31st of August last, $2,845,907,626, a period of six months, we find the actual decrease, exclusive of gold certificates, is $30,068,267—a little over five millions per month, and is certainly more satisfactory than was hoped for at the beginning of the semi-annual period covered in the comparison.

—Copper stocks are reported at the Boston Board as dull. The *Bulletin* says: The small speculators are all quiet. The cliques make no sign. The Quincy, Pewabic and Franklin passed their February dividends. They have a large amount of copper on hand, and their working expenses for the last six months have been very heavy. The Victoria has levied an assessment of 25 cents a share, payable March 26. This last, a Boston company, with a paid in capital of $30,000, has never declared any dividends. The Quincy, with a paid in capital of $200,000, divided in $10 shares, has so far made cash dividends amounting to $700,000. The Pewabic, capital of $75,000, has declared $300,000 in cash dividends. The Franklin, capital $170,000, has paid $220,000 in cash dividends.

—It can be stated that the Government has now on hand about $150,000,000 worth, 000, and estimating the currency value of the gold, it will increase the amount to $170,000,000, and at the close of the present fiscal year the surplus on hand, over and above paying all the expenditures, will amount to more than two hundred millions of dollars.

The requirements of the army and navy are comparatively nothing, as they have supplies of every description, paid from last year's appropriation.

With the supplies on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 30th of June next, say $200,000,000, the Secretary can pay off all that is desirable to pay of the temporary loan, say fifty millions, about the balance being a permanent deposit under special arrangement for Clearing House purposes; also, pay off all the certificates of indebtedness, which were reported to be the last of this month, $60,637,000; all of the one and two year 5 per cent. legal tender notes, amounting to $8,536,900, and also eighty millions of the compound interest notes, which leaves about one hundred millions of compound interest notes to be converted into 5-20 bonds, which by the provisions of the act the holders have the right to demand. Nothing will then remain of the floating debt but the common legal tender notes and the fractional currency, neither of which should be reduced unless by an increase of bank circulation to the amount of such reduction.

—The published statements made from time to time of the amount of National currency issued to National Banks by the Comptroller of the Currency, are liable to be misunderstood by many persons, who have been informed that the limit fixed by law had been reached. The fact is, that National Banks have been organized which are entitled to receive circulation from the Comptroller to the full extent of the provisions made by law; but the notes cannot be prepared and issued to these banks as fast as the banks are organized; hence the apparent discrepancy. Another fact may also require explanation in this connection: It is reported from time to time that certain National Banks have been chartered by the Comptroller; the fact is, that no National Banks have been authorized for some months; but some which were granted six or eight months ago have been delayed by various causes until the present time. Quite a number of State Banks which applied for conversion into National Banks, and filed their applications prior to the 1st of July, 1865, have not yet received their final certificates of authority to commence operations, for the reason that their outstanding State circulation in excess of the amount allowed by law for National Banks, and the certificates are only issued when this old circulation is reduced to ninety per cent. of the capital of the banks.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. }

Trade, generally speaking, is improving. The demand for certain articles is on the increase. It is fully time for the spring trade to open up. The weather has again moderated and is pleasant. On the Monongahela landing trade is slowly improving, and freights are increasing. The iron mills are all in operation, and in a few days there will be an accumulation of heavy freight. The travel to the West is beginning to increase. The new packet Emma No. 3 has a large number of families engaged; she leaves this day, positively, for St. Louis. The America left yesterday for New Orleans with a fair trip and good accommodations. The Lent Leoti left for Parkersburg on time. The packet Robert Moore was detained, but will leave this morning. The pencticl steamer Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a good a trip. The steamer Antelope the Delaware from Cincinnati, and the Columbian from St. Louis. On the Allegheny lanuing trade was very brisk. Oil is arriving freely. Business, as a general thing, was brisk. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—Were in good demand; the daily transactions were large the former rates, however, have undergone no change; sales of 2 car loads, as depot, at $1 10@1 12 for No. 2 and $1 20@1 30 for No. 1; all prices landing from 20 to 25 cts ₱ bbl; sales of 150 bush. from store, at $1 15@1 18.

CORNMEAL—The demand was fully up with the supply; holders were firm in their views; sales of 80 bus choice Goshen, at 24½@25c; sales of common parcels, at 19 @20c.

LIME—The market was quiet with a light demand; sales of 75 bbls white, at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article; holders were rather firmer in their views, there being an increasing demand to meet the wants of the oil regions; the receipts were light, being in good order. Sales were more numerous: Extra family, winter wheat, sales of 150 bbls, at $10 25@10 50; 100 bbls do, at $10 00; 5 bbls choice, at $9 50; 60 bbls do, to me private; spring wheat flour, sales of 35 bbls, at $8 25@8 50; 110 bbls do, at $8 00; 5 bbls choice, at $9 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market was steady, with a fair local demand; we note small sales of city rectified at $2 20@ 2 25; sales were made yesterday in Chicago, at $2 24. Holders of Ohio are firm at $2 26 in our market; pretty keen figures those.

BACON—There was a fair inquiry for lots to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. Prices have been unchanged from last week. Although the stock on hands is not very extensive, it seems to be sufficient for present purposes. Sales of 5,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 21½c; 4,500 lbs shoulders at 14½c, and 4,000 lbs dried sides at 17½c.

MESS PORK—The market remains very dull, being freely offered at $29 per barrel.

LARD—Steady, but not very active. Sales of 15 bbls at 18½c; some few kegs sold at lower prices.

LARD OIL—Prices have been uniform since the last decline. Sales of two bbls No 1 at $1 85.

SORGHUM—The demand is on the increase and so are the receipts. We note sales of 25 bbls at 70@75c per gallon.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices tend downward. Sales were reported at 25@27c per dozen.

APPLES—The market was steady, but not very active. The receipts are arriving more freely. Sales of 120 bbls at $7 @8 50 per bbl.

HONEY—Remains very dull with plenty of sellers but few purchasers, prices nominal at 35@45c.

RYE FLOUR—Dull at $8 25@8 50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Small sales were made at $9@9 per bbl.

SALT—Dull. Sales 1 car load, on track, $2 60; and sales were made from store at $2 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Sales of Burbanks at 75 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales 15 barrels at $2 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Market dull and heavy. We note the following sales: Wheat—1 car Ohio red, $1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats—Sales of 1 car load, on track, 75c; 1 car do at elevator, 41c; 200 bushels from store, 43c; 100 do, 46c. Corn—Sales of 1,000 bushels mixed, 68c, delivered; 800 bushels ear, on wharf, 63c, with the use of sacks. Barley—Spring is held at 75c; fall, 90c. Rye—Pennsylvania commands 90c ₱ bushel.

FEED—Sales 1 car shipstuffs, 98c ₱ cwt.

HAY—Sales of offerings were large; 19 loads at the scales, $14@20. Sales 20 tons prime baled, $16, and 8 tons out of the pile.

DRIED APPLES—Sales 20 bbls New York at $15c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Sales 25 bbls New York, $7 25.

ASHES—The market was not so firm, with a steady demand. Sales 10 tons second pearls, 9½c; first pearls—Sales 12 tons at 12c. The market was active.

FISH—Sales 30 half barrels lake herring at $5 ₱ half barrel.

Cincinnati Markets.

March 5.—Coal—There is a full supply but prices are maintained for Pittsburgh afloat at 14c; Ohio River, 10 @11c; and at retail 20@30c River at 14@16c; Pittsburgh, 18@20c ₱ bush, delivered to consumers.

Hay—The market is still dull at $10@11 for prime timothy in bales, on arrival, and $12 from store. Inferior qualities are difficult to sell.

Petroleum—Has declined to 60@63c for refined free.

Tallow—There is a steady and firm market for country at 11½@11¾c, and city at 11¾@12c. 100 tcs prime city sold at 12c, and 50 tcs do at 11¾c.

Whisky—The market is quiet but firm at $2 25 for free and 25c for bonded. 50 bbls free raw sold at $2 26c and 100 bbls in bond at 25c ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. }

Trade in the oil way was not so brisk as was expected. Large dealers are still holding on in the hopes of obtaining oil at lower figures. How far their expectations will be realized remains to be seen. The receipts yesterday reached 1000 barrels. Tradeon the wharf, at least so far as handling oil was concerned, was active. The wharf from St. Clair to Wood street appeared to be one mass of oil and barrels. The sales were light, amounting to 1000 barrels from Oil City. We learn that oil was selling on the Creek at $4 50 to 4 75 according to the location, and at the mouth at $5 00 per barrel. The rates in this market yesterday were 10c, generally for bulk and packages returned; other lots were sold at 16, 16¾, and 16¾c; the gravity of the oil was not stated. Those parties who sold heavy lots in January at 20c, to be delivered on the opening of navigation, are now engaged in delivering the same. They appear to be in an excellent humor, and consider their January transactions good things in their way.

REFINED OIL—Was neglected; nobody was disposed to ask the price. The attention of oil dealers was occupied with Crude.

TAR—Was dull. We did not learn of any transactions.

CASTOR OIL—Prices were a shade lower. The following sales will tell their story, viz: 600 bbls bulk delivered at refinery above the city, 18½c; 600 bbls taken from wharf, 17c, the packages to be returned; 200 bbls on wharf, without packages, 18c—the lowest sale reported. Sales of 90 bbls, 18½c, barrels returned.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Brother	1,721 barrels.
Levi Wade	400 "
Shallenberger Oil Company	200 "
James Wilkins	200 "
Brewer, Burke & Co	444 "
Total	2,964 barrels.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

CORRO BART.

National Refining and Storing Co., 276 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

New Orleans Coal Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2—P. M.—The coal market is dull at 70c per barrel.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, March 6.

STOCKS.

At the last stock board prices were hardly sustained. Erie, New York Central, Rock Island and Michigan Southern are being manipulated for a rise, but the bulls find it difficult work, in view of the continued decrease in the evenings, and the strength of the bear interest. The following were the closing pr ices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 81; Erie, 83; Hudson River, 144; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Southern, 71; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 76¾; Rock Island, 106¾; Northwestern, 34¾; do, preferred, 52¾; Fort Wayne, 89¾.

COTTON.

The market was easier towards the close of bank hours, and the supply of capital evidently increasing. The advices for cail loans from Boston at 7 per cent., although more business is doing at six per cent. Commercial paper is discounted at from 7 to 9. Sterling exchange is very closely. Good paper passes at from 8¾ to 10 per cent.

GOLD

Has been steady throughout the day, closing at 133.

OIL AND MINING STOCKS

Were active and firmer. Bannehoff Run opened at 15 25, and sold up to 16; Brooklyn, 1 50; Palmer, 4 85; St Patrick, 42; Pithole Creek, weaker at 6 56; Oil Creek, 3 00; Petroleum, 1 60.

Reunion Gold, $136; Grinnell, $1,800; Hope, $425; Quarts Hill, $425.

COPPER.

The prospects of a settlement of the Spanish-Chili difficulty are not very brilliant at present. There is every reason to believe that France and England will draw another fleet into the Pacific during this year to supply coal. This is likely to give an impetus to Copper enterprises and stocks during the growing and summer months, and enable us to slay the largest Copper rope as remunerative prices.

The *Evening Post* says: It is true that the Spring trade in the city has not been so dull in several years before. The cessation of it is in this uncertainty felt by all classes of business men in regard to the future. There is a prevailing impression that the present standard of prices is none too extensive for values, and that not much business, except that which belongs to the season, can be safely done. Buyers of every class refrain from purchasing, in the belief that the chances of the markets are all in their favor. The tendency is downward. There is now very little if any trade with the interior of the country. Merchants are not prepared to give much credit, but buyers offering cash can command some very favorable terms. The stocks of dry goods are not generally heavy in any of their departments. Cotton goods are comparatively scarce.

The *Post* attributes one cause of the dullness of trade to the failure of the Western spring crop, and remarks that the depression extends to all kinds of business, and does not affect the jobbing trade alone. Collections are much more than other trades.

The *Commercial* says the article contains the following: The money markets exhibits rather more ease. The proportion of loans at six per cent. is large. The prevailing rate is seven and eight per cent. on call. The banks are generally lending at 7 per cent. on call, and short paper commands 8 per cent. and upwards. Discounts are a shade easier, owing to freer operations of banks, and first class paper is quoted at seven @ 7 per cent. The range is 7@8 per cent; good at 8@9 per cent; other grades at 9@10 per cent. First class drafts are in fair demand, but offerings are irregular, but in the whole firmer. Sterling is dull and heavy at 9@9½ per cent. The range is 7@8 per cent; good at 8@9 per cent; other grades at 9@10 per cent. First class drafts are in fair demand, but offerings are irregular, but in the whole firmer. Sterling is dull and heavy at 9@9½ per cent. The rates were in demand, in consequence of the decline of gold, which appreciates the value of interest.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says president of the National Bank of Commerce, vice John A. Stevens, resigned.

The gold market is still weak. The prize to-day has fluctuated between 1 32¾ and 1 33¼, and is now quoted. Is mostly active. Produce bills are still very scarce. The supply of bankable paper is much confined to a few leading names. Cotton bills are quoted at 1 07@1 08.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Sales: Nicholas, 8; Maple Shade, 3½; Curtis, ¾; Dalzell, 1¾; Caldwell, 2; Mantua, 1; Lehigh Valley, 1; Union, 1; Cherry Run, 3½; Cornplanter, 81; Sugar Creek, 2¾; Eldorado, 3¾; Diggo, 1¾; Junction, ¾; Philadelphia, 1; Keystone and Cherry Run, ¾; Ocean, 1; Mahanoy, 4.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1866.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Business is more quiet than usual, and prices of all descriptions weak and drooping, in sympathy with the gold premium.

FLOUR—Was less active, and the sales were trifling at yesterday's quotations.

WHEAT—Declined prices drooping, closing at the inside prices, with sales of No. 1 spring at $1 32¾@ 1 33¼.

CORN—Inactive and again 1c lower at 80@81c for rejected, closing at the inside.

OATS—Extremely dull, with light sales at 34c for No. 1.

RYE—Inactive at 83c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Quiet, with sales of choice Canadian at $1 25, free of storage.

HOGS—Were light and active, and the sales were trifling at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKY—Dull and